FIRST EDITION.

Midnight.

FOREIGN.

The Alabama Claims.

BRITISH NOTE TO ARBITRATORS.

The Indirect Claims Question.

RESULT OF SPANISH ELECTIONS.

Franco-German Difficulties.

HUNGARIAN DIET CLOSED.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

LONDON, April 16.—The following note, accompanied by the counter case, was delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva yesterday on behalf of Great Britain:

The undersigned is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to say that, while presenting their counter case under a special reservation hereafter mentioned, they find it incumbent on them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has arisen unfortunately between Great Britain and the United States touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to claims for indirect losses, under three heads: 1. Loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag; 2. Loss from enhanced insurance; 3. Loss from the promotion of war. The claims for indirect losses are not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within the scope and intention of the arbitration. Her Majesty's Government have been and still are in correspondence with the Government of the United States in relation thereto. That correspondence has not been brought to a final issue. Her Majesty's Government desire that the arbitration shall proceed with reference to claims for direct losses. They have thought it proper, meantime, to present a counter case, which is strictly confined to direct claims, in the hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed. Her Majesty's Government hereby expressly and formally notifies the arbitrators that this counter case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's Government in the correspondence whereto reference has been made, and under an express reservation of all Her Majesty's rights in the event of the difference continuing to exist between the parties. If necessary, further communication will be made to the arbitrators.

[Signed] TENTERDEN.

A special dispatch from Geneva to the *Daily News* says: "It is feared that the nature of the protest against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over the American claims for indirect damages, which accompanies the British counter case, may prevent a settlement of the dispute between England and America arising under these claims."

THE COUNTER CASE IN PARLIAMENT.

LONDON, April 16.—Earl Granville laid before the House of Lords to-night the counter case and note presented at Geneva yesterday by the agent on the part of Great Britain. He stated that when the accompanying note of protest was delivered, Davis, the agent on the part of the United States, said his instructions did not contemplate the probability of such a note. He, therefore, reserved for the Government of the United States the right to vindicate the scope of the treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons Gladstone made a similar statement, and said he hoped soon to have a sufficient number of the counter case and accompanying notes for distribution among the members of Parliament.

FRANCO-GERMAN DIFFICULTIES.

LONDON, April 16.—The following statement is the authority for the reported differences between France and Germany, mentioned yesterday: The *London Telegraph* of the 13th inst. says: "We regret to learn that the relations between France and Germany, the critical condition whereof was made known through these columns, are causing the greatest anxiety to those by whom it is best appreciated." The *Telegraph* further expressed the belief that it is only by the exercise of discretion at Paris and Berlin that grave complications may be averted. The foregoing was based upon the announcements of Paris and Berlin correspondents. These correspondents say that Germany distrusts France, and is displeased at the armament and military organization which the Thiers government is carrying forward; that Bismarck is about to protest against this, and will declare the necessity for the action of Germany in reoccupying the recently evacuated territory.

The *Telegraph* also asserts that the speech of Thiers at the adjournment of the Assembly created a grave impression at Berlin. It has been hinted that the *Telegraph* is in some way in the interest of the German Chancellor, and there is besides an impression that this story is fabricated for ulterior purposes.

MARRIAGE IN HIGH LIFE.

The marriage of the Marquis of Bute to a daughter of Lord Howard took place this morning at the Catholic chapel at Brompton. The ceremonies were witnessed by a great crowd. The Baroness Burdett, the Count and Duchess of Argyle, Baron Rothschild, the Duke of Norfolk, and many other nobility and gentry, presented to the newly married couple. Among the many presents sent to the bride was a set of cameo brooches from the Pope.

MURDER AND SUICIDE.

A shoemaker named Nicholas, who resided with his family at Mark Lane, in the suburbs of London, last night murdered all his children, four in number, and then committed suicide. It is not known what prompted the man to commit this terrible act, though it is believed he was insane.

MARINE NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, April 16.—The steamship City of Brooklyn has arrived.

EXCITING ELECTION CONTEST.

LONDON, April 16.—An exciting contest for Parliament is in progress in Tamworth. The indications are that Harburg, Liberal Conservative, will be returned over Robinson, who is running as an independent candidate.

THE BALLOT BILL.

The *Globe* and other Tory organs are elated over the defeat of the Government by an onemajority yesterday on an unimportant amendment to the ballot bill.

COLLEGE OF CARDINALS.

It is reported that the Pope is about to fill vacancies in the College of Cardinals. Archbishop Manning's name is among those mentioned as likely to be among the new appointments.

SPAIN.

CARLISTS DISAPPEARING.

MADRID, April 16.—The bands of Carlists that have been agitating the country for the past few days have all disappeared, with the exception of one in the province of Barcelona, which has offered to surrender to the Government. It is represented that no ammunition whatever was paid by the country people to the movements of the bands, although large sums of money were spent to secure their sympathy.

RESULT OF THE ELECTION.

Espartero, Caldo, Montaivin and Alvarez have been elected as Ministerialists to the Senate, or upper branch of the Cortes, from the city of Madrid. Rios, Rivero and Figuerola were defeated here. Olozaga is elected to the Senate from Lagrono. The elections resulted in the success of the Ministerialists in two-thirds out of twenty-five provinces. As far as is known, the Ministry have one hundred and thirteen and the opposition thirty-nine Senators.

INTERNATIONALS TO BE SUPPRESSED.

MADRID April 16.—It is said foreign powers have given notice to the Spanish Government assurances of their determination to suppress the International Society.

AUSTRIA.

HUNGARIAN DIET CLOSED.

PESTH, HUNGARY, April 16.—The session of the Hungarian Diet was closed to-day by Emperor Francis Joseph in person. In his speech from the throne, His Majesty dwelt with deep satisfaction on the five years of successful working of the Austro-Hungarian compromise. During that time the prosperity of the country has been steadily increased, the relations with foreign powers were on a good footing, and with peace at home and abroad, there was every prospect that the business of the kingdom would be uninterrupted.

GERMANY.

LABORING MEN'S TROUBLES.

BERLIN, April 16.—At a meeting last night of journeymen carpenters and joiners, it was resolved not to yield in their demands under the threat of a lock-out, which the masters say they will carry into effect.

FRANCE.

DYNASTY INSTITUTION IN SPAIN.

PARIS, April 16.—Thiers has written to King Amadeus declaring that no power, not excepting Italy, is more interested than France in the consolidation of the dynasty institution in Spain.

MILWAUKEE.

Mayor Inaugurated—Scow Ashore.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Mayor Harrison Ludington delivered his valedictory this afternoon, and the new Mayor, D. G. Hooker, was duly inaugurated. Mr. Ludington's term of office has been one of great activity, and his name will be held in sacred reverence by all the sufferers of the October fires. Mr. Hooker is elected by both Republicans and Democrats, and will only need the opportunity to make his administraton as famous as Ludington's.

SCOW ASHORE.

The scow Ceil, of this port, ran ashore two miles north of here during the great storm, and filled with water.

ST. LOUIS.

The "Democrat" Sued for Libel.

ST. LOUIS, April 16.—Rev. Stuart Robinson, of Kentucky, commenced a suit against the *Democrat* to-day for libel, in connecting his name with a report that he had been concerned during the war with the distribution in the North of clothing infected with contagion, and lays his damages at $50,000. The *Democrat* states that it published the report under misapprehension, and that it retracted the article the next day, and subsequently printed the Chicago *Post's* retraction of the same statement in full.

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE.

VOL. LXXXVII. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872. NUMBER 93.

CONGRESS.

Duties and Taxes.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE.

Mr. Dawes' Speech.

RAILWAY LAND GRANT BILL.

Mail Service to Australia.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1872.

SENATE

SALE OF LANDS HELD FOR TAXES.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, a bill was passed to provide for the redemption and sale of lands held by the United States under the several acts levying direct taxes. It excludes from its provisions all lots or tracts on which there are National cemeteries, or which have been set apart by the President, or are needed for military or naval purposes.

Mr. POMEROY entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it was passed.

TESTIMONIALS FROM THE GERMAN EMPEROR.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, permitting diplomatic and consular officers of the United States in France to accept testimonials from the Emperor of Germany for their services to Germans in France during the war between France and Germany.

ASSAY OFFICE AT HELENA.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment a bill to establish an Assay office at Helena, Montana.

DEVELOPMENT OF MINING RESOURCES.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, which was amended and passed.

MAIL SERVICE TO AUSTRALIA.

The bill authorizing the establishment of ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to report a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest responsible bidders for mail steamship service on both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. RAMSEY opposed the motion and advocated the bill.

Messrs. CHANDLER, BUCKINGHAM and SHERMAN opposed the bill.

Messrs. COLE and NYE favored it.

BILLS REPORTED.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on Judiciary, reported the House bill to perpetuate testimony in United States Courts; also, a bill to provide for a supplement of the District Judge in each of the Judicial districts in Mississippi.

AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP SUBSIDY.

The Australian steamship subsidy bill was further discussed at length, but without acting on it, the Senate went into executive session and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE.

MAIL CONTRACTS.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH, the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill relating to contracts for transporting mails.

DUTIES AND TAXES.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on imports and internal taxes. Referred to Committee of the Whole and made the special order for Tuesday next, and to be acted on from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. KELLEY failed to obtain leave to report a minority bill.

Mr. BECK asked who composed the minority.

Mr. KELLEY said that he himself was one.

Mr. BEATTY objected to Mr. Kelley's bill being introduced.

Mr. BANKS remarked that the admission of Mr. Kelley's bill had no effect whatever, except to give notice that such opinions exist.

The Speaker remarked that the bill could be introduced on Monday next as a matter of right.

Mr. KELLEY said that the bill will be printed in the *Globe* for the information of the House and country.

Mr. BEATTY—I object to that, too.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.)—I am in the minority of the committee with two other gentlemen. I should like to know what minority the gentlemen from Pennsylvania represent.

Mr. KELLEY—Mr. Maynard unites with me in every provision of the bill. I report it at his instance and request.

Mr. BROOKS—Then there are two gentlemen out of a committee of nine in favor of that bill. I do not object to its reception.

Mr. HOOPER—If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Kelley) is in a minority of two, and the gentleman from New York (Brooks) is in a minority of three, I should like to know whether the bill reported by my colleague (Davis) is the report of the majority.

The Speaker—That is rather an arithmetical question. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES then proceeded to address the House. Mr. Dawes said: In reporting this bill, I desire the indulgence of the House for a few moments. Unless regretful and the patience of the House have so long waited on the business in this committee that it is proper that at the earliest moment I should briefly submit the reluctant duty on imports and internal taxes, and for such improvements in the administration of the laws therewith connected as have been suggested by the laborious examination the committee has given to the subject. The amount of reduction on the basis of last year's receipts is as follows: Estimated reduction on the basis of quantities of 1871: Teas, $2,348,639; coffee, $2,949,309; coal, $82,280; salt, $615,522; leather, $529,528; iron and railroad iron, $2,125,223; steel and manufactures of, $745,539; wool, $559,823; woolen manufactures, $4,757,680; woolen carpets, $19,772; cotton manufactures, $7,724,; copper and manufactures of, $39,611; chemicals, drugs, &c., $584,862; cork, manufactured, $28,915; lumber, $761,801; all other articles, $212; free list, $1,584,667; total, $18,952,476. Internal revenue: Tobacco, $6,720,000; gas, $2,573,123; bank checks, $1,225,000; matches, $2,250,000; agreement stamps, estimated, $100,000; total, $12,893,123; grand total, $31,845,461. Estimated reduction on duty on articles, 1871: Tea, $3,625,716; coffee, $5,070,480. In addition to these reductions, the committee has endeavored to throw safeguards around the administration of our custom houses, and has greatly simplified the laws pertaining to internal revenue. It has consolidated into an equivalent tax of sixty-five cents nearly all the several taxes on whisky. It has removed many of the annoying and restrictive provisions of the existing law obstructing the business of distillers and harassing commerce in that article. It has provided, instead of sixteen cents for smoking tobacco and thirty-two cents for chewing tobacco, a uniform tax of twenty cents per pound on all kinds of tobacco, and has at the same time provided a safe method for exporting tobacco as well as spirits directly from the manufactory, without the cumbersome forms and unsatisfactory drawbacks of the existing law; and it has been its endeavor while reducing taxation to make more efficient and, if possible, at the same time less burdensome and annoying the laws that shall enforce the duties and taxes which remain. It is manifest to those who have had any experience in the adjustment of tariffs and the imposition of taxes, that a bill so framed that every item shall be satisfactory to all members of the committee engaged in that work is an impossibility. There are doubtless effective provisions in this bill to which each member of the committee in turn might have objections. I have the permission of the committee to state to the House my own emphatic dissent from some of the essential provisions of this bill, and also their permission to give in the House such amendments as will remove those objections. What these provisions are, and the reasons for my dissent from them, I will more fully set forth, however, in an extended debate on this bill, I shall have an opportunity. It would have better meet my views if first and foremost it had removed all possible taxations and restrictions as well as burdens now harassing business and the pursuits of the people arising from internal taxes, except those on spirituous and fermented liquors and tobaccos; and, next, had presented a larger and broader free list of articles now dutiable which enter into the manufactures and industries of this country, and are not such as can be produced at home, and had distributed whatever balance of reduction the exigencies of the Government would permit more generally over the whole remainder of dutiable goods, thereby falling less heavily on some and more generally, and consequently lighter, on all. In this way there would be as little disturbance as possible of the currency and expectations and faith of the trade and capital and reliance of labor; and I would have preferred, in doing this, that the aggregate of reductions should have reached, as I hoped it might, instead of the sum of $31,845,561, at least $40,000,000 to $45,000,000, which I believe the revenue of the future will justify. It will be my endeavor, by a fair process of amendment in the progress of this bill, to reach that end, and I have no doubt that by the co-operation of the House, the bill will be so far improved as to command its support and the approval of the people.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dawes's remarks, Mr. MAYNARD asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill on which himself and Mr. Kelley as the minority of the committee had agreed. It is entitled "A bill for the further reduction of taxes and the promotion of commerce." It puts internal taxes first. It makes tea and coffee free, with other additions to the free list. It adopts the ten per cent. reduction provision of the Senate bill as to many of the articles embraced in it. It puts the rate of tobacco at sixteen cents a pound, uniform, and it permits the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to maintain a tobacco warehouse. It also provides a consolidated tax of sixty-five cents on spirits, but abolishes the taxes on sales of both spirits and tobacco, and abolishes about one-half of the stamps included in schedule B. The measure makes a reduction of fifty million dollars from two sources of revenue, and provides for a diminution of the froce of the internal revenue tax to the extent of one-half of the number of employes and expenses.

Mr. DAWES, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the seizure and examination of invoices, books and papers in customs revenue cases.

Mr. KERR, to whom the bill had been especially committed as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, proceeded to explain it, and said that it was drawn up mainly in view of petitions extensively signed by business men in twenty-five States of the Union, and that it was designed to relieve merchants from the abuses which had grown up under the existing law.

After some further discussion, the bill went over without action until to-morrow.

A CRITICISM REBUKED.

The Speaker asked the attention of the House to a criticism which Mr. Beatty, of Ohio, in a speech last Saturday, had made on the decision of the Chair some days previously, in ruling that a bill which Mr. Beatty had sought to report from the Committee on Printing, did not come within that which permits the committee to report at any time. He desired some action of the House on the point, while there was no doubt in his own mind of the correctness of his decision.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a resolution was adopted, by a vote of 126 to 6, sustaining the ruling of the Chair.

RAILWAY LAND GRANT BILL.

Mr. KETCHUM, from the Conference Committee on the St. Croix and Lake Superior Railway land grant bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the House insist on its action, and that another conference committee be appointed.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that they recede from the action, which would have the effect of passing the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House adhere to its action, which would make it final.

Mr. KETCHUM, in view of Mr. Scofield's motion, withdrew his own, and hoped the House would adopt Mr. Holman's motion to adhere.

A vote was first taken on Mr. Scofield's motion to recede, and it was rejected—yeas 58, nays 110. A vote was then taken on Mr. Holman's motion to adhere to its former action. This motion was agreed to—yeas 110, nays 54. Adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Reply to Granville's Note.

JUDICIARY CORRUPTION.

Dead-Lock Threatened.

M. E. CONFERENCE PROCEEDINGS.

NEW YORK, April 16, 1872.

REPLY TO GRANVILLE'S NOTE.

A Washington dispatch says that the reply to Earl Granville's second note is ready to go out by Wednesday's steamer. It will not be made public, the Secretary deeming it inexpedient to do so. It is conceded that one side must recede within the next two months, and Reverdy Johnson is given as authority for the statement that the President regrets that the claim for consequential damages was put in our case. As to the publicity of the present aspect of the matter, the State Department will not commit itself further than to declare that the Secretary is satisfied with the position in which the present dispatch leaves our side of the question. Our Government is using due diligence to prevent any inquiry on the part of Congress on this subject. Although the all-essential points of the counter case of the United States presented at Geneva were settled by telegraph, Secretary Fish has not yet received a copy, and he desires to be furnished even the points, preferring to let them reach the press from the other side, and then watch the fluctuation of public sentiment.

THE CORRUPT JUDGES.

The Bar Association Committee held a meeting last evening and had the testimony of the Marine Court Judges respecting the charges against their associate, Judge Curtis. The latter appeared before the committee out of courtesy, as he said, but refused to admit their jurisdiction. Testimony was offered, showing unbecoming conduct on the part of the accused, and of attempting to prostitute justice to personal ends.

In the case of Judge McCunn, the Bar Association intend sending the evidence to Governor Hoffman, who will be urged to recommend McCunn's immediate removal by the Senate.

The *Tribune* publishes a card, stating that the reason he refused to join the Union Bar Association last night was because it would embarrass the work of reformation he begun in the Marine Court. At the proper time, he says, he will vindicate himself before a regular and legal body.

M. E. CONFERENCE.

The annual Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, held in this city, adopted this morning the following resolutions:

WHEREAS, Communism, the liquor interest, and kindred influences, evidently act on the idea that the Sabbath is the chief obstacle in their paths in this country; and be

WHEREAS, Sunday trains are among the most powerful of their agents to remove the obstacle; and,

WHEREAS, Sunday mails are the main excuse for Sunday trains;

Resolved, first, That as Christian patrons, we hereby protest against Sunday mails as dangerous alike to our civil and religious liberty.

Second, That we deem this subject of such importance as to demand the attention of the approaching General Conference.

The morning session was devoted mainly to a discussion of tobacco and its use, as detrimental to religious life; also to the laudation of the virtues of many generous laymen who had contributed liberally to the cause of education, that the church had now become one of the chief depositories of learning.

There was a large attendance.

TRIAL OF AN ALLEGED POISONER.

A New Haven special says Lydia Thurman was arraigned to-day charged with murder guilty." A jury was obtained in half an hour, and the examination of Dr. Beardsley, the family physician, proceeded. Witness swore positively that he discovered symptoms of poisoning in the deceased. The trial is creating considerable excitement.

TRIAL OF FANNIE HYDE.

The trial of Fannie Hyde, in Brooklyn, was resumed to-day. The defence admit the shooting of Watson, but assert ability to show that Mrs. Hyde was insane at the time the act was committed. It was argued that she was driven to insanity by the tantalizing reproaches of Watson and the great anxiety she felt for her reputation.

COUNTERFEITER ARRESTED.

Leonard F. Fowler, a well known western counterfeiter, was arrested to-day while engaged in negotiating a quantity of counterfeit ten and twenty dollar bills at the Poughkeepsie National Bank. He was held in $10,000 bail to answer. Fowler hails from Cincinnati.

DEAD-LOCK THREATENED.

Another dead-lock in the city government is threatened, unless action is taken by the Legislature. The law for the payment of city expenses, &c., expires on the 30th of April, after which no salaries or claims can be paid if relief is not granted.

SEAMEN'S EXCHANGE.

The new Seamen's Exchange will be dedicated to-morrow. Henry Ward Beecher and Secretasy Robeson will be present. The building cost $165,000, which amount was raised by voluntary subscription among merchants.

STUYVESANT BANK.

O. H. P. Archer, receiver of the Stuyvesant Bank, was to have been examined to-day, but he failed to appear. An attachment against him for contempt of court will be applied for in the Federal Court.

PREMATURE REPORT.

A report this morning that Dr. Eldridge had resigned as director of the Erie road is pronounced by Erie officials to be premature. No intimation of resigning has been received from Dr. Eldridge.

INSURANCE BANKRUPTCY.

A petition in bankruptcy was filed against the Atlantic Fire Insurance Company in the Federal Court this morning in Brooklyn, for non-payment of a policy of $5,000.

FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT ANNIVERSARIES.

The General Committee of colored citizens last evening decided to hold no public processions hereafter on the anniversaries of the fifteenth amendment.

FUNERAL OF N. H. BELDEN.

The funeral services of the late N. H. Belden took place to-day from the Church of Transfiguration. The Masonic Orders were largely represented.

THE TURF.

At the opening trot at Fleetwood Park yesterday, Lady Lovell won three out of four heats.

UTAH.

Sale of Mine—The Conference to be Adjourned from Week to Week—New Gentile Paper—The Englebrecht Decision—New Gold Discoveries.

SALT LAKE, April 15.—There have been several heavy transactions in mining property by eastern capitalists. Among the reported sales is the Mount Zion mine, Ophir district, for two hundred thousand dollars.

NEW GOLD DISCOVERY.

Extraordinary rich gold bearing quartz has been discovered on the Little Cottonwood. Large numbers are leaving for the placer diggings, on the Colorado river.

THE ENGLEBRECHT DECISION.

There is an increase of disappointment to-day in regard to the Englebrecht decision. Mormons and Gentiles are alike anxious.

THE CONFERENCE.

It is said to be the intention to adjourn the Conference from week to week until Brigham is released.

NEW GENTILE PAPER.

A new Gentile paper, the *Daily Evening Express*, is to be issued on the first of next month.

SENSATION OVER THE ENGLEBRECHT CASE.

SALT LAKE, April 16.—The telegraphic announcement of the Supreme Court decision in the Englebrecht case has created about as much great sensation. Gentiles and liberals for the time scarcely credited the dispatch, but finally recognized that they had sustained a serious repulse. Some express it as a Bull Run disaster. Their hopes now rest on the Voorhees bill and the failure of the admission scheme. The Mormons, of course, are jubilant, expressing gratification that they live under a high-minded Government, which administers impartial law and an even-handed justice without fear or favor.

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

THE CAPITAL.

Tariff and Revenue.

THE BILLS COMPLETED.

Sales of Arms Investigation.

NOMINATIONS CONFIRMED.

The Civil Service.

CABINET MEETING.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1872.

TARIFF AND REVENUE.

The Committee on Ways and Means were in session last night until nearly twelve o'clock. They completed the tariff and internal revenue bills. They had an earnest debate and did not seem to part in good humor. The four protectionists of the committee will probably present a bill of their own. The committee to-day placed ginger root on the free list; cork and cork bark manufactured, to pay fifty per cent, *ad valorem*; boards, planks, laths, scantlings, spars, planed and smoothed timber, and timber used in building wharves, ten per cent. *ad valorem*; freestone, sandstone, granite, and all building and monumental stones, except marble, seventy-five cents per ton; all medical preparations, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*; boracic acid, crude and acetate of copper are placed on the free list, which goes into effect July 1st; upper leather of all kinds, skins, tanned and dressed, of all kinds, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*; band or belting leather, Spanish or other sole leather, fifty per cent *ad valorem*; on insulated wire, telegraphic electric cable of every kind, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*; women's and children's goods, and all merinos, poplins, delaines, composed wholly of worsted wool, imported in a gray or colored condition, ten per cent. *ad valorem* less than when in colors; wools, carpets of wool, a reduction of five per cent. *ad valorem*; Rochelle salts, five cents per pound; saltpetre, refined or partially refined, three cents per pound; sal soda and soda ash, one-fourth cent per pound. Under the present internal revenue law the fraction of a gallon of spirits goes the same law as a gallon. An alteration has been made exempting from such tax less than half a gallon. The stamps on bank checks are also repealed. The projected bill reduces the tariff by less than nineteen millions, and the internal revenue by about one million and a half.

THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Executive Order.—The Advisory Board of the Civil Service having completed the grouping contemplated by the rules adopted, have recommended certain provisions for carrying the rules into effect. The recommendations as published are approved and the provisions will be enforced as rapidly as proper arrangements can be made, and the third month of the rules adopted on the 19th of December last is amended to read as published. The utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers in every branch of the public service. Whatever duties they are or are called, have been forbidden within the various departments, and while the right of all persons in official position to take part in politics is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognized as a high privilege, they are not thereby entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, and not political activity, will determine the tenure of office.

(Signed.) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State.

The report of the Advisory Board of the Civil Service, with accompanying regulations, has been promulgated. The regulations, as prepared by the Advisory Board, limit and modify the operation of the rules already adopted so far as the welfare of the service seems to require. It is stated to be desirable that every part of the country should have an equal chance in the competition for executive offices in Washington, and to that end it is recommended that the Advisory Board may direct where examinations shall be held for such appointments to the various States. The Board also express the opinion that where an officer has discharged his duty efficiently, and his reappointment seems desirable, there is no good reason why he should not be appointed at discretion. In such a case, his official service has been both examination and probation, and they therefore recommend that when the term of an officer expires by limitation of law, the incumbent may be reappointed at pleasure. While appealing perpetual proscription, it is recommended that no person shall be appointed to a position in the service who shall not have furnished satisfactory evidence of his fidelity to the Union and Constitution. Regarding the customs service, the Board recommends that when vacancies occur in chief positions, that the Secretary of the Treasury shall ascertain if there be any fit and competent person already in the customs service within the district in which there is a chief vacancy occurs; and if such persons are found, that the appointment shall be made from them; but if they are not found, it may be made from without the district. As to the length with the grading and grouping of officers in the Executive Department, the Collector's and surveyor's offices and in the internal revenue service. The publications, which are several for each office, are nineteen in number, and specify in separate detail the requirements alluded to in a general way.

SALE OF ARMS INVESTIGATION.

The French Arms Committee met this morning. W. W. Belknap was present on behalf of the War Department, sworn. He drew the draft of a letter of the Secretary of War addressed to the Secretary of State.

H. R. Leech, confidential clerk to the Secretary of War, testified that he was present on the 19th of January at an interview between the Secretary of War and the Marquis de Chambrun. Witness was then read from the Secretary of War to the Secretary of State, for any thing that purported to be a letter.

Secretary Belknap recalled.—His testimony related chiefly to conversations with the Marquis de Chambrun, the substance of which has heretofore been published. In former testimony witness had stated that he was positive he had never read his letter to the Secretary of State to any one; but having refreshed his memory, he was now of the opinion that he did read the document to Chambrun. Witness quoted from some memoranda on various points in Chambrun's testimony, saying the Marquis was mistaken in many of his statements. Witness never said to the Marquis he was an ordnance officer. Witness did not recollect some things which Chambrun had stated as having occurred in conversations between them. Chambrun made some explanations as to his former testimony, and also to that of the Secretary of War. If he had misunderstood the latter's recollection concerning the letter of the Secretary of War, it was, to say the least, a strange delusion.

CABINET MEETING.

The Cabinet met in session about two hours to-day. All the members were present except Delano, who is still in the West. Gen. Cowan represented the Department of the Interior. A special feature of interest was the reading of a telegram from Gen. Sheridan to the Secretary of War, announcing that thirty-five privates and seven officers of the Jarrett party had crossed the river, were arrested and taken to San Antonio, where the privates were released on parole, though the officers are still under arrest. Gen. Sheridan asks: What disposition is to be made of them? The subject was referred to the Attorney General, who will correspond with reference thereto with the local State authorities of San Antonio. The Cabinet was also engaged with departmental business of no extraordinary import. The English note was not alluded to in the course of official business.

WEATHER PROBABILITIES.

Clear and pleasant weather will generally prevail over the New England, Middle and South Atlantic States on Wednesday, and brisk and high north-easterly wind dimish its force during to-night. The barometer will continue falling from Lakes Superior and Michigan to the lower Missouri valley, with increased cloudiness and easterly to southerly winds during to-night, and extend over the Middle and Southern States on Wednesday. Threatening weather and rain will probably prevail from Tennessee northward and westward. Dangerous are not anticipated.

NOMINATIONS.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate to-day: Warren Bristow, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of New Mexico; William Daily, United States Marshal for Nebraska, *vice* Joseph T. Hoyle, resigned; John T. Boyer, Receiver of Public Moneys, at Traverse City, Michigan.

INTERNAL REVENUE APPOINTMENTS.

The following internal revenue appointments were made: Assessors—W. M. Provine, Tenth Illinois district; Perry T. Watties, First Illinois district; John Fitzsimmons, New Mexico; James A. Boyd, Second District of West Virginia; James McCauley, Thirteenth Ohio District; C. B. Clark, New Mexico; Gauger—John H. Clark, Sixteenth Ohio District.

ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION.

The colored people to-day celebrated the anniversary of the proclamation abolishing slavery in the District by a procession, which is conceded to be finest ever made on an occasion of this kind. The President and all the members of his Cabinet reviewed the precession from the portico of the White House. A reception this evening concluded the exercises.

—Secretary Fish has instructed our Consulate at Bucharest to remonstrate against outrages committed on Israelites in Roumania.

MORSE.

Memorial Meetings.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—A meeting of all the telegraphers in the city was held in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company this afternoon, to express sorrow for the death of Prof. Morse. Col. James Coleman, Superintendent, presided. Resolutions were adopted expressing profound sorrow for the death of the father of the telegraph, and were forwarded to Washington. Appropriate remarks were made by Col. Coleman and Col. Leon F. Fonsdale, Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The hall of the House of Representatives was densely crowded to-night on the occasion of the memorial services in honor of the late Prof. Morse.

The Speaker of the House presided, assisted by Vice President Colfax. The President and Cabinet, Judges of the Supreme Court, together with the Governors of States in person or by proxy, occupied seats in the inner semi-circle. Senators and Representatives occupied the other seats on the floor. On the clock in front of the main gallery was an oil painting by Bogardiss and Bernain Brothers of Prof. Morse, forwarded by these gentlemen to be used on this occasion by request of the Morse Memorial Association of this city. Around the outer frame of the portrait, was the legend, "What hath God wrought." The ceremonies were opened with prayer by Rev. C. W. Adams, of New York, when Speaker Blaine delivered a brief introductory speech. Resolutions appropriate to the occasion were read and were seconded by Senator Patterson in eloquent remarks, which were rapturously applauded. Cyrus W. Field read telegrams from London, Cairo, Bombay, Batavia, Singapore and Hong Kong. Dispatches from Boston, St. Louis, Augusta, Maine, New York, Philadelphia, Buffalo, Montreal, and a great number of other cities were also read. Fernando Wood, the only present member of Congress who voted for the first appropriation to aid Morse, gave a legislative history of the electro-magnetic telegraph. There was music by the Choral Society of Washington. General Garfield followed in an eloquent address. After music by the Marine Band, Hon. C. C. Cox, of Maryland, read a series of resolutions eulogistic of the character of the deceased as a man, and one of the brightest stars in the firmament of science. Speeches were also made by Representative Cox, Voorhees and Banks. A benediction by Chaplain Butler, of the House, closed the exercises at 11 o'clock.

TOLEDO, O., April 16.—At the Morse memorial meeting held this evening, presided over by Mayor W. W. Jones, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Acknowledging our indebtedness to the discoveries of the late Professor Samuel Finley Brose Morse, and desirous of expressing our grateful homage to his transcendent genius, and our sincere tribute to his memory, we, the people of Toledo in council assembled do

Resolve, That in common with the nations of the globe who partake of the civilization and progress of the age, we recognize in he life of Prof. Morse the career of one who has made the most beneficent of any that can be traced upon the pages of history.

Resolved, That the pure life and unsullied character of Prof. Morse, together with his invaluable services to the cause of education, entitle him to be regarded as one of the most illustrious of America's sons, and one of the greatest of the benefactors of his race.

The speakers were Lieutenant-Governor Lee, J. R. Osborne and F. R. McCune.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—A meeting of the Board of Trade and citizens was held in the court house to-night in honor of the memory of Prof. Morse. A resolution was adopted expressive of the reverence and esteem of the people and forwarded to the National memorial meeting at Washington.

THE RIVERS.

River Report.

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Office of the Chief Signal Officer*—

WASHINGTON, D. C., APRIL 16, 1872,

Synopsis for the past twenty-four hours.

STATIONS.	RISE. Feet.	FALL. In's.	Feet.	In's.
Cairo	0	4	0	0
Cincinnati	0	0	0	2
Davenport	0	1	0	0
Louisville	0	0	0	1
Memphis	0	4	0	0
Nashville	0	0	0	8
New Orleans	0	6	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	1	3
Shreveport	0	0	0	0
St. Louis	0	0	0	5
Vicksburg	2	0	0	0
St. Paul	0	0	0	4

*Shreveport not received.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—River forty feet; stationary. Departed—Juniata, Pittsburgh; R. R. Hudson, Wheeling; Mara Ragan, Arkansas River; Alice Dean, New Orleans.

PITTSBURGH, April 16.—Cloudy and cool; mercury 40 to 50. River stationary. Down—Fearless and Kanawha, 7 A. M.; Mary Ament; 10:30; Lecialre No. 2, 3 P. M.; Commercial, 6; Florence Lee, 6:30; Gray Eagle, 8:30. Up—Fayette, 9; Bermuda, 12; Nick Longworth, 1:30; Harry Houston 2 A. M.; Arkansas Belle, 8:30—generally with slim trips. The packets take out good trips. Business active.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—River falling slowly; fell 8 inches to-day. Weather fair and mild. Arrived—Empire, Upper Cumberland. Departed—Eddyville, Upper Cumberland. A report was published here this morning of the sinking of the steamer Emma Floyd on Sunday at Cumberland City, twenty-five miles below Clarksville. Captain Strong, of the packet, reports nothing her on Saturday below the point at which she is reported sunk. The Floyd left here on Friday. The report of her sinking is regarded as entirely unfounded.

MEMPHIS, April 15.—Clear and cool. River rising rapidly. Departed—Shannon and Church, New Orleans; Tom Jasper, Mobile City and City Point; Ingomar, Red River; Olive Branch, Mountain, Pittsburgh; Grand Tower, Memphis; Keithburg, Upper Missouri; City of Helena, Vicksburg. Departed—Susie Silver and City of Cairo, New Orleans; Kate Kinney, Yazoo; S. S. Merrill, St. Paul; Huntsville, La Salle; Julia, Vicksburg; John Vinsant; Upper Missouri, E. H. Durfee, Fort Benton; Andy Johnson, Keokuk; Arlington, Cincinnati; Ingomar, Upper River falling slowly. Weather cloudy and cool.

CAIRO, April 16.—Arrived—W. H. Brown, St. Louis, 1 P. M.; Warner, St. Louis, 1; Belfast, St. Louis, 3; Jessie Benton, 4; City of Chester, St. Louis, 5; Nightingale, Arkansas River, 6. Departed—Idlewild, Evansville, 2 P. M.; Warner, Pittsburgh, 2; W. H. Brown, Pomeroy, 6; Alesde, Cincinnati, 6; City of Chester, St. Louis, 8. River risen 4 inches. Cloudy; mercury 56.

VICKSBURG, April 16.—Down—Dexter, 7 A. M.; Kellogg and barges, with the Atlantic in tow,

...LY GAZETTE.

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Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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T. P. HOUSTON.....S. P. REED,
KING, REED & CO., Proprietors.

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
J. F. HARTRANFT, Montgomery County.
ASSISTED GOVERNOR:
HARRISON ALLEN, Warren County.
SUPREME JUDGE:
ULYSSES MERCUR, Bradford County.

FOR CONGRESSMEN AT LARGE.
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. LEMUEL TODD, Cumberland.
DELEGATES AT LARGE TO THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.
WM. M. MEREDITH, Philadelphia;
J. GILLINGHAM FELL, Philadelphia;
GEN. HARRY WHITE, Indiana;
GEN. WM. LILLY, Carbon;
LIEN. BARTHOLOMEW, Schuylkill;
R. N. MCALLISTER, Centre;
WILM. DAVIS, Monroe;
JAMES L. REYNOLDS, Lancaster;
SAMUEL F. DIMMICK, Wayne;
GEO. V. LAWRENCE, Washington;
DAVID N. WHITE, Allegheny;
W. H. KINLEY, Lehigh;
JOHN H. WALKER, Erie.

BONDS at Frankfort 96.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 43½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday 111.

HENRY WARD BEECHER, having been claimed in opposition to Grant, has made a speech in the latter's favor, which is said to be "a gem in its way, sparkling, unique, original and sensible."

NEWSPAPERS throughout the country are rapidly enhancing in value. We recently recorded the sale of the St. Louis *Democrat* for $456,100, and now we hear of the Indianapolis *Journal* disposing of an interest in itself at an aggregate rate of valuation of $200,000.

THE Beaver county Democracy have now gone back on the *Post's* favorite candidate for Governor, General G. W. Cass, and in convention assembled instructed their delegates to support Hon. William McClelland for the nomination. Really, it is too bad that the "only" has no influence outside of its own office in political matters.

EVERYWHERE throughout the State, expressions of approval are made in regard to the names placed in nomination by the Republican Convention, as members of the Constitutional Convention. The very best names that could be had of those who would accept the position, were placed on the ticket, and we are pleased to note this expression of general approval.

HARRISON county (W. Va) is to vote on the 22d of May on the question of subscribing $200,000 to the Northern and Southern West Va. Railway. This project is one of great importance to that county and the State at large, and it is highly probable that the aid asked from the several sections, the resources of which the road is designed to develop, will be cheerfully granted.

THE new Constitution of West Virginia was signed by the President of the Convention with a quill plucked from a magnificent specimen of the American eagle captured in Hard- county of that State important document re was a sort of roall this which wonder- ...ny tickles the fancy of the West Virginians.

GREELEY, in his paper the other day, called a man a "square-toed liar." He now announces that he goes forth "to the Cincinnati Convention and its consequences." Its consequences will be to expose the egregious asses who have attempted to dictate to the host of Republicans, and failing in that, the overthrow of the party. After the consequences as above—what? Will Greeley be a Republican or a Democrat? Would he nocrat elected than Grant? re-toed" answer. Doctor.

HORACE GREELEY has in his extremity invented a new sort of falsehood, charging upon a contemporary the terrible crime of having uttered a "square-toed lie." Can there be any possibility of forgiveness for the wretch who would utter such an abominable falsehood, for if wrath awaits the ordinary liar, what must be the penalty of uttering a "square-toed lie?" It is awful to contemplate the penalty that awaits the miscreant whom Horace wants to be written down on the Recording Angel's books as having been guilty of the monstrous crime of "square-toed" lying. Verily, the world progresses in wickedness.

THE PROCEEDINGS of the County Executive Committee yesterday will be found in our local columns this morning. They are important, and will be read with interest by every Republican. Provision has been made for calling six separate county conventions on the same day, for placing Judicial, Congressional, Legislative, Constitutional Convention, and county tickets in the field. This is done in order that the greatest harmony and fairness may prevail. One delegate from each election district will attend each of these six conventions. There was a large attendance of the members of the county committee, and much interest was manifested. The assembling of these conventions will open the campaign in Allegheny county, and it promises to be lively and interesting.

IN framing and presenting their case, the English Statesmen reserve the right to withdraw entirely from the arbitration in case the differences growing out of America's claim for indirect damages should not be amicably settled. Then, is the Treaty of Washington a simple farce. If America is to be held by its terms, and England to be permitted to withdraw at pleasure, all depends on the inclination of the latter after all. Why have a treaty? Why have an arbitration? Our old enemy proclaims beforehand that he will not be bound by its decision; therefore does the whole matter resolve itself back to first principles, and the best plan for the United States Government, under these circumstances, is to withdraw entirely from the contest. This is the only way that England can be brought to fair terms.

THE TELEGRAPH almost daily brings flattering reports of new discoveries of rich gold mines in the mountainous and undeveloped regions of the far west. These glowing accounts do not longer excite such a furore as they did in times gone by, when a journey to the golden fields was accomplished with so much difficulty and privations, and they fail to attract such armies of adventurers in search of sudden wealth as were wont to strike out over the plains on the first signal of a valuable mine having been struck. In the majority of cases we take very little stock in the truth of the reports of new gold discoveries, but imagine that there are thousands of rich treasure boxes containing all sorts of minerals, locked up in the fastnesses of nature, in the depths of the giant mountains that guard the approaches to the Pacific slope. These will be developed in time, but not so rapidly as late dispatches appear to indicate, as Providence seems not to permit the unlocking of treasure boxes prematurely or before their contents are needed by the people of the earth.

IT IS NOT, perhaps, an uncommon thing for wool gatherers to come home shorn occasionally, nor does it seem to be out of the usual order of events that the disaffected faction of disappointed "Liberal" office seekers should call a meeting at the Cooper Institute in opposition to the Republican party, which should be promptly responded to by numerous genuine Republican meetings throughout the country, endorsing Grant. Schurz and Trumbull may say, as they virtually have been saying ever since they thought their chance for preferment to be hopeless, "vote for us, because we have been disappointed in our political hopes." But the universal response to this argument, from New Orleans to Pittsburgh, is, "we endorse Grant as a representative of the only true *liberal* party." It would appear that if the Schurz faction be only permitted to blunder on in their own manner, the victory will fall next November, like a ripened fruit, into the lap of the only honest Republican party, represented now by the Grant administration. Let the "Liberal" blunders be consummated!

THE *Post* exhibits its usual lack of political information when it says, that Mr. Ketcham was slaughtered for the nomination of Congressman at large, in the late Republican State Convention. Mr. Ketcham was nominated to that office by acclamation, without one dissenting voice, and subsequently declined. Senator Harry White, another candidate for Governor, was also nominated. It was this determination to give these positions to the defeated Gubernatorial aspirants, which prevented Allegheny county from securing one of the Congressmen at large, and this fact was well known to every delegate and person present at the time. We might, in this connection, add that Senator Graham has called upon us since the adjournment of the convention, and wholly endorses this view, and expresses himself entirely satisfied with the course of our delegates with reference to the nomination of Congressmen. In fact, no one knowing anything about the matter could look upon it in any other light, unless he had some petty spleen to indulge in, and this characteristic of some journalists has our contempt. Like curses, it always comes home on its unfortunate possessor, and never injures the party assailed.

THE DEATH of Ex-United States Senator Peter G. Van Winkle, of West Virginia, is announced as having occurred at his residence in Parkersburg, (W. Va.,) on Tuesday last. Since his retirement from the Senate in 1869, he lived in privacy, having no further political ambitions as his health was on the decline and his popularity on the wane, as he was one of the memorable pleiades that were looked upon as having betrayed the Republican party by refusing to sustain the impeachment of President Andrew Johnson. Whether on that occasion he voted conscientiously or not now makes little or no difference, but it was charged to him as an error at the time, and he must have felt the weight of the cross imposed upon him by the act in after years. The deceased was a direct descendent from the old Knickerbocker family of New York, in which State he was born. Some time about 1840 he located at Parkersburg and there engaged very successfully in the practice of the law, attaining through industry and ability high place in the legal ranks of Virginia, and was awarded many places of honor and trust by the people of that State. He was among the earliest and most steadfast opponents of the drawing of a dividing line separating the old State into Virginia and West Virginia. Personally, he was a man of many fine parts, and his death will cause much genuine sorrow in the State in the affairs of which he has so long been a prominent figure.

CONSIDERABLE EXCITEMENT has been created in political circles of Europe over the threatened re-opening of hostilities between Germany and France. The former government has been watching Thiers and his military movements with a jealous eye, and commences to feel assured that the French will play false and endeavor to get clear of the obligations entailed by the late disastrous war on the very first favorable opportunity. It is, therefore, not very surprising that Germany should not remain indifferent to her own interests—inasmuch as she holds all the advantages of the present situation and has France under her feet—so far as to permit Thiers to re-organize his armies, rebuild his forts and strengthen the defenses of the country. It would be quite foreign to the character of the great diplomat, Bismarck, to permit France to rise again into such power and condition as would enable her to attempt to regain what she recently so ignominiously lost. Unless France has rallied better under the adverse fortunes beneath which she has of late labored, than the outside world is prepared to believe, a war with Germany would certainly prove disastrous to her, and perhaps result in the further humiliation of the proud and spirited French people at the hands of the stubborn Teutons. Although the war cloud appears to be once more settling over the two rival countries, and the general peace of all Europe is mildly threatened, inasmuch as another sanguinary conflict between France and Germany could hardly fail to entangle and involve other powers in it, yet we are quite hopeful that the impending danger will be successfully averted through the wisdom, prudence and skill of the diplomats of Paris and Berlin. The progress of the present difficulty will be watched with much anxiety, and its adjustment in a pacific manner would be hailed with joy and satisfaction by all who pray for peace and good will among mankind.

FALSE LIGHTS.

Charles Francis Adams is spoken of, sometimes, in connection with the Democratic nomination to the Presidency. We can hardly think it possible that this thoroughly patriotic and consistent Republican could be induced to accept such a dubious honor, as the representative candidate of that fossilized and traitorous Democracy which he has done so much to bring into deserved disgrace. The mention of his name, therefore, by the leading journals of the opposition, is evidently with a view of associating him in the minds of the people with the party for which he has given no evidence of sympathy or attachment. Some such names as his must be, whether authorized or without authority, named in connection with that party, in order to lend to it an apparent respectability and strength, which its own membership and past history fail to obtain for it. In the same despicable spirit do we find the *Tribune* and its confederates in the interest of the sore-head convention which meets at Cincinnati in May, naming prominent citizens in the different States as promised delegates to the mass meeting of bolters. One by one these gentlemen are disavowing any such intention, and openly express themselves as favorable to the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, whoever they may be. In the same spirit precisely, did the *Tribune* and its fellows cause to be spread broadcast the names of many Republicans, as present, officiating as officers at the recent New York mass meeting, who were not either at the meeting or in sympathy with its objects. This was done with the express purpose of borrowing (stealing rather) respectability, as to numbers and character, in order to magnify the importance of the crowd assembled to hear Senators Trumbull and Schurz arraign the Republican party. We are told by an eye witness that four-fifths of those present at the New York gathering, taking part in its exercises and furnishing the shouting and applause, were dyed-in-the-wool Democrats, who enjoyed the feast spread out before them by these apostles of Reformed Republicanism. The *Tribune* and the *World* (*par nobile fratrum*) envious of each other's fame in the effort to defeat the Republican party at the fall elections, vie with each other in the determination to blazon forth the importance of this "outpouring of the masses," and give to it a significance and an importance it cannot lawfully claim.

Had Carl Schurz and Lyman Trumbull—both distinguished United States Senators—amid the stirring echoes of many brass bands, the discharge of artillery, and the burning of unnumbered tuns of red and blue fire, been announced to turn a double flip-flap from the top of a four-story warehouse on Broadway, New York, instead of a mere political flip-flap, we imagine the excitement would have been much more intense, and the crowd ten times as large, and Greeley could have printed quite as full a list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, as he did the other day.

The people understand this flimsy disguise of strength, this reckoning of public feeling based on the curiosity and size of a crowd, drawn together by blue light and a brass band. We remember in 1868, when Frank Blair visited Pittsburgh, the crowd around the St. Charles hotel was so immense—covering several squares, and surely numbering ten thousand men—that Democracy was thrilled with ecstatic delight, and went forth to "bet their pile" that Frank would be elected. A Republican speaker from Maine was on the ground, intending to address a mass meeting of his party on the following evening; but so deeply was he impressed with the dense and mighty host of the unterrified, and the apparent unanimity of the yell for Democracy which met his astonished ear upon all sides, that he innocently asked how much the Democratic majority in Allegheny county usually was. And yet we gave Grant and Colfax a majority of 10,816.

Politicians may make a great noise, and unprincipled editors and reporters may misrepresent the people to their heart's content, but after all it is the reading, thinking masses that do the voting, and the counting of the ballots is the only sure index of the prevailing sentiment. If we were to give any opinion based upon actual observation, and large contact with the voters and representative men of Pennsylvania, from every part, we could unhesitatingly say, that within our knowledge, there is not one single Republican in the State who does not heartily desire the re-election of General Grant, and therefore, instead of the 29,000 majority given him in 1868, he ought to receive a plurality of at least 50,000 this year in Pennsylvania.

What Republican does not desire this? Our President has been tried by a severe ordeal; his administration has been watched with lynx-eyed malignity, and his every act investigated by avowed foes. Has he not come through it all with character unsullied and fame unimpeached? Even his bitterest enemy is compelled to pronounce him pure, while the world stands amazed at his trophies, won through peace, not less renowned than those achieved through war. Pure and peaceful, the country moves along in national vigor and strength to that great destiny that awaits it, and General Grant, if he is spared to us, will, five years hence, find proud satisfaction in the fact that he has faithfully guarded the liberties of the people, by his administration of the affairs of the Republic.

MATTERS OF MOMENT.

CHICAGO is enough built up to burn again now, and the papers out there have their daily columns headed "Yesterday's Fires," just the same as they used to.

LOUISVILLE has at last gotten an elevator, a coal elevator. This really looks quite hopeful, and if such signs of progress are continued, Louisville will become quite a town some day.

THE Oil City *Derrick* says Anna Dickinson has more brains than half of the editors in Pittsburgh. We do not deny the assertion. In fact the lower half of every editor in the city is quite destitute of brains.

A STUPID exchange recently headed an article about the killing and eating of a missionary with the line "Missionary Life in New Zealand." If such is life we should like to know what death and entombment are?

THE papers of the oil regions are now quarreling among themselves, and, judging by the character of the epithets they use, they are edited by persons who formerly were engaged in the arduous labor of clearing out the refuse of medical colleges and dissecting rooms.

JUDGE DAVID DAVIS is a great man, a very great man, so great, indeed, that although he has a seat on the bench, the chair he occupies in the Supreme Court of the United States had to be made especially for him. This chair, however, is not like the Presidential chair, and consequently it is scarcely possible that he will be able to get into that.

AN OLD gentleman from the country went into Cincinnati on a visit, the other day, and some confidence men victimized him out of two hundred and ninety dollars. He acknowledged that he deserved what he got, because he had read the papers and knew no respectable man ought to go to Cincinnati. At the same time, however, he could not be induced to say that he thought the thieves deserved what they got.

SOME parents in Detroit went to the theatre the other night, and left their little boy at home alone. The result was, the child was so alarmed that he lost his reason, and will probably be idiotic the rest of his days. The question then seems to come to this: Shall people take their babies to places of amusement and set the whole audience distracted, or shall the babies be left at home to become distracted themselves?

A DEMOCRATIC exchange says: "Chicago wants Congress to authorize somebody to build her an air-line railroad to New York, and she has just permitted one of her tax collectors to run away with twenty or thirty thousand dollars. Why doesn't she let the Democrats collect her taxes and thus save money enough to build the road herself?" Why should the Democrats be allowed to save money enough to build the road? and why is it not better for the city to continue saving the money for municipal purposes instead of for private Democrats?

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, denounces any Louisvillains who may buy their coal of Pittsburgh merchants and says there is no doubt that Pittsburgh has been injured a good deal by the development of the Kentucky mines. This same paper a fortnight ago was wailing over the coal famine which surrounded it. The truth is if our coal men should happen to discover that Kentucky was trying to supply any of their customers with coal, they would stop shipping for one or two freshets and let their so-called coal mines freeze up so hard that no pick in the world would open them again, for they don't seem to be able to make fires with their coal.

California.

The Californian newspapers have lately been occupying considerable space with what are presumed to be careful estimates of the products of the State during the past year. The wheat and barley crops are to be aggregated $36,654,500; the wool clip—on a basis of 30,000,000 pounds—is to fetch $12,000,000, and the fruit crop, including grapes, from $5,000,000 to 6,000,000. Taken as a whole, it is thought the agricultural and horticultural products will enrich the people to the extent of $53,000,000. of this amount it is expected that at least $35,500,000 will be gained by exports to Europe, Asia, and the Eastern States. The yield of the mines will add $18,000,000, while lumber, fish and live stock are counted upon for a like sum. Altogether the total should reach $89,000,000, but we have no doubt there are a great many persons who believe that it will not fall short of $100,000,000. Now, the contemplation, even in imagination, of such a vast pile of gold, as a matter of course, would be comforting to the California mind under ordinary circumstances, but we are not prepared to say how far it may be so at this time, when the convulsions of the earth are doing so much to "shake" the popular belief in its realization.

Lumber.

According to a Maine exchange, the loggers are all out of the woods. The operations of the past winter were more extensive than ever before known. The total product of the State, as near as can be estimated, of the cut of logs, is above seven hundred millions of feet. Of this amount, the Kennebec lumbermen have cut 110,000,000 feet, the largest ever cut. The Penobscot lumbermen have cut at least 225,000,000 feet. Most of the timber product is spruce. An "intelligent lumberman" says that within five years the supply of pine will be exhausted. In the operations of the past winter, at the headwaters of the Kennebec, there were sawed twenty millions of feet of pine, while the Penobscot lumbermen cut some thirty to forty millions of feet.

THE Grass Valley (Cal.) *Union* gives an obituary notice of a Chinaman called known as "Crazy Dick," who lost at gambling, in that town, almost all his money. With what he had left he bought a large dose of opium, then went and died surrounded by a great number of his countrymen, who in vain sought to save his life by pouring down his throat sweet oil and warm chicken's blood. We mention the case for the sake of the remarkable prescription, as well as to point out the considerate course of the poor exile in retiring to the cemetery to die, and thus saving the trouble of being carried there.

Stick to the Broomstick.

Did you ever see a woman throw a stone at a hen? It is one of the most ludicrous scenes in everyday life. We recently observed the process—indeed, we paid more attention than the hen did, for she did not mind it at all, and laid an egg the next day as if nothing had happened. In fact, that hen will now know for the first time that she served in the capacity of a target. The predatory fowl had invaded the precincts of the flower bed, and was industriously pecking and scratching for the nutritious worm of early morn, blissfully unconscious of impending danger. The lady now appears upon the scene with a broom. This she drops and picks up a rocky fragment of the Silurian age, and then makes the first mistake—they all do it—of seizing the projectile with the wrong hand. Then, with malice aforethought, she makes the further blunder of swinging her arms perpendicularly instead of horizontally—thereupon the stone flies into the air, describing an irregular elliptical curve, and strikes the surface of the earth as far from the hen as the thrower stood at the time, which always did the west from the same, the hen then bearing by the compass north-northeast by half east. At the second attempt the stone narrowly missed the head of the thrower herself, who, seeing that any further attempts of the kind would be suicidal, did what she might have done first, started after the hen with an old and familiar weapon. The moral of which is: Stick to the broomstick.—*Providence Herald.*

China in Canada.

The prejudice against the Mongolian race has recently manifested itself in an attempt to induce the Legislature of British Columbia to prohibit the employment of Chinamen on the work of the Canada Pacific Railroad. It is urged by the enemies of the Chinamen that they are not likely to become permanent settlers in the country through which the railroad passes, that Chinese labor is not, as is generally supposed, cheaper than white labor, and that it is slavery not far removed from the recent African slavery of the South. Inasmuch as it is extremely desirable for the good of the country through which it is to pass that the Canada Pacific Railroad should be completed as speedily as practicable, the managers of the road must be the best judges of the expediency and economy of employing Chinamen. We think the Victoria Legislature has done wisely in refusing to sanction this exclusion. It is quite time that complaints against Mongolian labor, founded in mere prejudice and arising from pure selfishness, should be disregarded, and that our mutual needs should make us forget those unreasonable traditions born of ignorance and nurtured in the narrow-mindedness of a past age.

The Milky Ways.

The "Milk Consumers' Protective Association" of Boston began a career of very practical usefulness last week, and a bitter war is now waged between that society and the rest of the milkmen. Six routes, in the five central wards of Boston, have been established, and work was begun with fifteen thousand customers, among whom are distributed each morning three hundred cans of fresh milk, just as it comes from the cows. The entire city is to be canvassed for customers and the benefits of the society extended. This is one of the most important attempts to avoid the extortions of private dealers by co-operation ever made in this country. The term "milk consumer" includes the entire human race, for every man or woman is a milk consumer from the cradle to the grave. In no article of food is absolute purity so essential to the general health as in milk, and in none, perhaps, has the community so little assurance of purity. If the experiment in Boston is successful, we "milk consumers" of New York will begin to sprinkle the fluid served to us by the matutinal milkmen who flit with our cooks more carefully than heretofore.

Oneida.

For some time after its foundation, the Oneida Community held substantially the same views as the Shakers on the propriety of bringing children into the world, but a few years since they changed their belief and engaged in what they are pleased to term "stirpiculture on scientific principles." That these principles are well based may be inferred from the fact that, in the last ten years, only one child of the Community under the age of five has died. Considering that three-fifths of all persons born die before reaching that age, this is a matter of much pride in Oneida, but the attempt to account for it by the social principles there followed seems wholly unwarranted by fact. All the chief causes of infant mortality—overcrowding, want of light and fresh air and cleanliness and pure food, and exposure to contagious diseases—are entirely removed by the situation of the Community in the country and its abundant wealth. It is possible that the rigorous supervision of the relations of the sexes may insure a higher standard of bodily vigor at birth, but mental and emotional vigor, both far more important, must be stunted and dwarfed by the shamelessly immoral "morality" of Oneida.

Praise.

Persons say, "Do not praise a child before his face." I say, *Do* praise a child before his face. It is the best thing that you can do for him; but do not praise him because his hair curls, nor because he has some bright new buttons on his new-made pantaloons. Do not praise him for things that are indifferent or insignificant; but if he is approbative, and he tells the truth when he is strongly tempted to tell a lie, then praise him, and let his approbativeness become the guardian of his conscience in the matter of truth-telling. If a child is generous and brave, perilling his own life or his own convenience, which is a great deal harder, for some other person; if he does anything that is honorable or noble, praise him. Praise him for the upper qualities, and teach him to discriminate between that which belongs to him as an animal and that which belongs to him as a nascent man. Then virtue will work in the right direction, and there can scarcely be too much of it. It may be in disproportion, but the disproportion will be in the right direction.—*Beecher.*

Maryland Jews

By the laws of Maryland, a marriage in that State is valid only when performed by a "minister of the Gospel, ordained according to the rites and ceremonies of his or her Church, or in such manner as is used and practised by the society of the people called Quakers." The result of this exactment is, that Maryland Jews are obliged to begin their wedding trips without the usual ceremony, and get married some where outside the State. They are naturally restive under such an absurdly unjust law, and are moving to obtain its repeal. Strangely enough, they meet with much opposition. Here is a chance for Congressional interference. If it is within the sphere of Congressional duty to forbid the refusal of rooms in hotels, and seats in churches, and graves in cemeteries to any one on account of color, it is certainly within that sphere to forbid the refusal of honorable marriage to any one on account of religious belief. Let the next Civil Rights bill guard the interest of Hebrews as well as negroes.

An American Iron Steamship.

Philadelphia expects to be able to present the commercial world, in a few days, the novel spectacle, in American waters, of the launch of an American iron steamship, built of American materials, owned by American capital, and to be manned by American seamen. This craft is the pioneer of the American Steamship Company of that city. She is 3,011 tons burden, old measurement, 355 feet in length, 43 feet beam, and will be furnished with independent compound, vertical, direct acting, surface-condensing, propeller engines. The steamships of this line are to be arranged to carry seventy-five first-class, and 854 steerage passengers, the total cost of the four to be $2,080,000, and they are to be named respectively the Pennsylvania, to be completed September 1, 1872; Ohio, to be completed November 1, 1872; Indiana, to be completed December 1, 1872; and Illinois, to be completed January 1, 1873. When is Boston going to have her line of trans-Atlantic steamships?

Valuable Device.

An ingenius device readily and cheaply overcoming the disadvantages caused by the difference of gauge, as far as passenger traffic is concerned, and which has been adopted by the Erie railroad, has been explained to us as follows: The heavy drawing-room cars and sleeping cars will be run upon a turn-table, on arriving at Niagara Falls, to which place they can now go over the extension from Buffalo, in the building of which the Gould management got the better of Mr. Vanderbilt—where the cars, with their inmates undisturbed, will be raised from the trucks, turned round a quarter-circle, lowered again upon narrow-gauge trucks, and rolled off upon another track, already to take their place in a train of narrow-gauge cars and proceed to Chicago. This ingenius arrangement, which will employ the hydraulic press as a motor, will require but two or three minutes, and will be commenced as soon as the Spring time-table takes effect.

Cundurango.

The Chicago *Tribune* says: "Cundurango has finally received its death-blow at the hands of the London Clinical Society, who, after a protracted trial of it in the cancer-wards of the Middlesex Hospital, have declared that the drug has no effect whatever on cancer. The gentlemen who made the trials state that not one single indication of improvement has been observed in any of the cases. In fact, the disease either ran its course, or the patients showed derangements of the system clearly attributable to the use of the drug. This statement may be considered authoritative, and it should be a warning to our State Department at Washington to stick to diplomacy and throw physic to the dogs."

AN exchange thus describes the editor of the *Tribune*: "Mr. Greeley has a style, if he is phrenologically a failure. To see him walk is not to realize the poetry of motion; but to see him bow is to be won at sight. He hitches up his little nose, he opens with a partial smile his pleasant mouth, he pokes his head a little to one side, he gives a preliminary flop with his hand, and in the dear, childlike way of the infant orator, jerks his polished old head and makes a bow. I defy his worst enemy to whom he makes that bow to accuse him of anything wherein there is guile. He is as innocent as a Saddle Rock oyster. He puts on no airs; he blows his nose mildly in a red silk handkerchief, and begins to talk naturally and unaffectedly. The cheers of the public, with whom he is a great favorite, fail unnoticed upon his ears."

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,

No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH,
CHARTERED IN 1852.

OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st, from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, James Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.

A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. S. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahm, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robt. C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.

John B. Bailey, Solicitor.

Mormons.

Some of the Mormons who are applying so persistently for the admission of Utah as a State are talking out in meeting" pretty plainly as to what are their real intensions in relation to the vexed question of polygamy. At Beaver, a few days ago, Elder A. M. Musser said that rather than surrender a single principle of their religion they (the Mormons) would make a Moscow of Salt Lake City, tear up the railroads, break down the telegraphs, and destroy millions of other property. Such declarations can hardly be expected, even by Mormons, to enhance the prospect of Utah's admission and the recognition of men who hold such sentiments as fit to take places in the Federal Senate, and to have unrestrained control of the machinery of a State administration. Just yet the best guardians of these Mormon maniacs are the United States territorial officials, backed by Federal soldiers.

THE Spaniards have a saying that a wife should resemble three things, and yet differ from the same things. First, she should be like a snail, which always guards its house, but she should not carry the house with her wherever she goes out. Second, she should be like an echo, which speaks only after the other is finished, but she should not always have the last word. Third, she should be like the town-clock, which always sounds the hour with regularity, but she should not sound so loud that the whole town shall hear it.

HEART DISEASE.

A GREAT CURE BY DR. KEYSER.

I came to Dr. Keyser early in December last with a broken constitution and general impaired health. I had pains about my heart and tightness across the chest, and my suffering was truly great, and I found my health fast wearing away. I had every appearance and every feeling of disease of the heart. Every one who saw me could easily tell how sick I was by my sallow look and emaciated form. I could not perform the slightest labor without the greatest exertion, which always produced extreme physical prostration and palpitation and pain about the heart. I have now taken medicine from Dr. Keyser for nearly four months, and I feel as vigorous as ever in my life—in fact, I feel my health better than before I commenced treatment.

I have given permission to Dr. Keyser to publish these facts with reference to my cure in the hope that other sufferers may be benefitted by his treatment.

PHILIP ZIMMERMAN,
No. 70 Second street, Allegheny.

DISEASED DIGESTION.

If chronic indigestion affected the stomach only it might be more easily borne; but it gives rise, inevitably, to many other diseases affecting the liver, the nerves, the bowels and the brain. Biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, headache and terrible mental disturbances are among its usual accompaniments. In fact, every organ, every fibre of the frame sympathizes with the diseased and debilitated stomach. What is needed in such a case? Clearly an alterative and invigorant; and among medicines of that class Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, beyond all comparison or estimate, the best. Mere purgatives only deprive the system of the little strength that disease has left it. Saltvants have the same effect. The whole internal organism has gone wrong, and can only be put right and kept right by a medicine in which the tonic and stimulating elements predominate, but are qualified and modified by anti-bilious aperients and blood-purifying components. Now, the truth is (and the medical faculty as well as the public know the fact), that Hostetter's Bitters contain every ingredient requisite for the cure of dyspepsia and all the ailments of body and mind which it involves. This has been proved in so many thousands of instances that it seems almost idle to repeat the statement.

The great tonic rallies exhausted nature, from whatever cause enfeebled, and permantly recruits the vigor of the nerves, the muscles and the brain. Its effect upon the brain is to give strength to the will and precision to the judgment, and to banish despondency and that infirmity of purpose which generally accompanies bodily weakness.

RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
LAVIELL'S LAVIELL'S
RHEUMATISM AND GOUT REMEDY.

The finest and best preparation known.

Sold only in Pittsburgh at
JAS. E. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,
Corner of Penn and Sixth streets.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

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307 Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

STEAM ENGINES,
IRON AND WOOD WORKING
Machinery,
STEAM PUMPS.
Engineers' and Machinists' Tools,
STEAM FIRE ENGINES,
BELTING,
Woolen Machinery,
MACHINE CARDS.

Manufacturers' and Mill Supplies. A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

Orders Solicited.

GAS FIXTURES.

Gas Fitting and Plumbing.

We have the pleasure of informing our friends and customers that we are just in receipt of an

Elegant Stock of Gas Fixtures,

which embraces the largest and finest assortment ever offered in the two cities, among which is the

NEW STYLE GREEN VERD BRONZE
ALSO,
Gold Gilt and French Bronze,

Consisting of Chandeliers, from 2 to 12 Lights, Pendants, Pillars, Brackets, Drop Lights, &c., for Gas or Oil.

As we make a specialty of Gas Fixtures, we are prepared to offer great inducements to our customers in prices, and will furnish them.

Wholesale and Retail
AS LOW
As They can be Bought at the Factories.

We also keep on hand a large assortment of
PLUMBING GOODS,
SUCH AS
Washstands, Bath Tubs, Sinks, Water Closets, Lead Pipe, Hydrant Hose, &c.,
And are prepared to fit up all kinds of buildings with Gas or Water, by workmen of experience.

WELDON & KELLY,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
No. 147 Wood St., Corner of Virgin Alley, and Butler Street, near 38th, Pittsburgh, Pa.
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REINHOLD SIEDLE,
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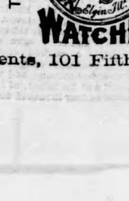
(SUCCESSOR TO MEYRAN & SIEDLE,)
DEALER IN
Diamonds,
Fine Watches,
Jewelry,
Silver and Plated Ware,
French Clocks, and
English Cutlery.
No. 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

Wattles & Sheafer,
There is no Better TIMEKEEPERS.


THE PENNA. R. R.
Over 300 in Use on
Agents, 101 Fifth Avenue.

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WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

AT 42½ CENTS.
Striped Japanese Silks.

At 50c. Japanese Silks.
At 55c. Japanese Silks.
At 60c. Japanese Silks.
At 70c. Japanese Silks.
At 75c. Japanese Silks.
At 18½c. Plain Gray Poplins.
At 18½c. Gray Striped Poplins.
At 25c. Black and Colored Alpacas.
At 22½c. Black and White Striped Alpacas.
At 44 and 50c. Black Alpacas, extra good value.
A LARGE STOCK.
ALL COLORS.

AT 8¾ CENTS.
Fast Colored Prints,
NEW SPRING STYLES.

At 6¼c. Unbleached Muslin.
At 12½c. Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin.
At 15c. Yard Wide Bleached Shirting Muslin, an extra good bargain.
At 30, 37½ and 50c. Damask Towels, extra fine quality, large sizes.
At 12½c. for TWO all Linen Huck Towels.
At 40 and 50c. Men's Calico Shirts, full size.
At 12½c. Lace Collars, and a large assortment all grades.
SOME EXTRA BARGAINS IN
WHITE CORSETS,
HEMSTITCHED AND FANCY
Handkerchiefs,
Swiss and Lace Undersleeves,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
Federal St., Allegheny.
STRAW GOODS.
SPRING STYLES
LADIES' AND MISSES HATS,
In Leghorn, Milan, Pedal and Rough and Ready Braids.
Fine Flowers and Feathers, Pom Poms, Ornaments, &c.
O. B. and Gros Grain Ribbons, all widths and shades.
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas,
SPRING STYLES NOW OPEN.
Black and Colored Silk Parasols, with white, black and colored linings.
Latest Novelties in Pongee Silks.
Buff Ginghams in all sizes and styles.
Also, a complete line of Black Silk Sun Umbrellas.
Lama and Thread Lace,
PARASOL COVERS.
Ladies' Silk Scarfs and Neck Ribbons,
Blond and Swiss Ruffling and Ruching for the Neck in Latest Styles.
KID GLOVES.
Complete line of Alexandre, Harris and Herz Seamless Kids in Black, Medium and Opera Shades, 1, 2, 4 and 6 Buttons.
Also, a full assortment of Black, Medium and Opera Shades, at $1 per pair for one button, and $1.25 and $1.50 for two buttons.
Elegant assortment of Ladies' and Misses
Silk and Lisle Gloves,
FOR SPRING WEAR.
17 Spring Goods arriving every day at
HORNE & CO.'S,
RETAIL,
197 and 199 Penn Avenue.
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Improvement Trust
COMPANY
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Department of Real Estate,

This Company are offering at PRIVATE SALE their Lots, located in desirable and accessible locations, varying in size from the small town lot to the villa site.

DEEDS are given for ALL LOTS sold by this Company on terms as follows:

One-tenth cash on delivery of deed. Balance in 100 MONTHLY PAYMENTS WITHOUT INTEREST.

A Policy of LIFE INSURANCE is also given with each Lot purchased, covering the balance due in case of death of purchaser: provided the applicant be safely insurable as to age and physical condition.

HOUSES WILL BE BUILT on Lots sold by the Company, after one-half of purchase price is paid on lot—payable for, also, in 100 *monthly payments without interest.*

This Company do not demand prices for their property which are extravagant, and regardless of TRUE VALUE, but the scale of prices is systematized, and calculated upon a basis of reasonable return *only* for the capital invested, and WITHOUT REGARD TO SPECULATION.

Lots Sold at From $3 to $15 Per Month.
HOUSES
From $6 to $35 Per Month.

The purchaser's advantage in buying WITHOUT INTEREST, lies in knowing exactly in the outset
WHAT HIS HOME WILL COST.

See Plans of Lots, and plans and specifications for houses, at the Company's office

FINANCIAL.

Robinson Brothers,
BANKERS,
78 Fourth Avenue,
Buy and sell all kinds of
Government Securities, State, City and County Bonds, Real Estate Mortgages and Business Paper.
Orders executed for the purchase and sale of STOCKS at the New York Stock Board.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Ira B. McVay & Co.,
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We offer for sale the following desirable securities:
City of Pittsburgh Water Loan and Penn Avenue Bonds,
Bearing 7 per cent. Interest at par and accrued interest.
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Orders promptly executed for the purchase and sale of all Reliable Securities.
Collections made,
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Jas. T. Brady & Co.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Wood Street,
BANKERS,
Buy and sell all kinds of
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
COIN, SILVER AND COUPONS,
On Most Favorable Terms.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
Money Loans on Government Bonds at lowest market rates.
Orders executed for the Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold. JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 16, 1872.

Robinson Bros., No. 48 Fourth Avenue, furnish the following comparative quotations of bonds and stocks from their latest advices by wire

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Bonds—1871	116	115¾
5-20—1862	113	113¾
" 1864	113¾	113¾
" 1865	114¾	114¾
" 1865 new	112¾	112½
" 1867	113¾	113¾
" 1868	113¾	113¾
10-40s	109¾	109¾
Currency 6's	115½	115¾
Gold	110¾	111
RAILWAYS.		
New York Central	93½	93½
Do Scrip	92¼	92¼
Erie	64⅝	63½
Reading		
Lake Shore	96⅞	96¾
Fort Wayne	94⅝	95
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91½	92
Rock Island	112	112⅝
Chicago & N. W	80⅝	81½
Do. Preferred	93½	95
St. Paul, Common	61⅜	62⅜
Do. Preferred	81¼	82¾
Wabash	78⅝	78⅞
Union Pacific	38	38⅝
Ohio & Mississippi	48⅝	49
Pacific Pail	63¾	65⅝
West. Union Telegraph	73¾	74¼
Adams Express	97	97
American Express	72	72
U. S. Express	71¾	73½
Wells, Fargo	79¾	79½

Messrs. Gilbough, Bond & Co., bankers and brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the prices to-day of the most active stocks:

	Monday.	Tuesday.
Penna. Central	61¼	61½
Penna. Allotments	58¼	58½
Reading R. R.	58¾	59⅜
Camden & Amboy	126¾	126
Lehigh Navigation	47¼	47⅝
Oil Creek & Alleg'y R. R	41¾	41½
Central Transportation	44½	45
Empire Transportation	54	54
Union Transportation	80	80
Pittsburgh City 6's	73¼	73¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30's	94	93¼
Lehigh Valley R. R	59	59½
Philadelphia & Erie	28¼	28¼

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co:

Gold	111¼
U. S. 6s, 1881	115
U. S. 5-20s, '62	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '64	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65	114¾
U. S. 5-20s, '65, new	112¾
U. S. 5-20s, '67	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, '68	113¾
U. S. 10-40s	108¾
U. S. 5-20 Jan. & July '65	
U. S. 5-20 Jan. & July '67	
U. S. 5-20 Jan. & July '68	
U. P. R. R.	

NEW YORK April 16, 1872.

Gold more active and firmer, closing at 111. Loans were made at from flat to 6 per cent. for carrying. Clearances $32,500,000. Governments steady and moderately active. Stocks strong, with Pacific Mail and Hannibal & St. Joseph as the leading features. The former sold up to 65¾ and the latter to 45¾. The market continues strong, with an advancing tendency. Next in point of interest are Erie, Northwestern, Lake Shore, Rock Island and New York Central. Pacific Mail has been noticeably strong selling at 98. There was a large short interest at the close and the market was very strong. The advance of the day ranged from ½ to 1¾ per cent. Money opened at 7 per cent., loaned at 1-64, and closed easy at 6@7. State bonds dull and steady.

Sterling exchange, 109¼.

GOVERNMENTS.—Coupons, 1881, 115⅝; 5-20s of '62, 113¾; '64, 113⅝; '65, 114⅝; do. new, 112⅝; '67, 113¾; '68, 113⅝; 10-40s, 109¼; currency 6s, 115⅝; new 5s, 111.

STATE BONDS.—Mississippi, 95½; Tennessee, old, 67; new, 67; Virginia, new, 64; old, 54; North Carolina, old, 36; new, 20.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Western Union Telegraph 74⅜; Quicksilver 38½; Adams Express 97; Wells, Fargo & Co., 79½; American Merchants' Union 72; United States 73¾; Pacific Mail 65¾; New York Central 93⅝; Scrip 92¾; Erie 63½; do preferred 80; Harlem 113¾; do preferred 120; Reading —; Michigan Central 116; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 92½; Northwestern 81½; do preferred 94½; Rock Island 112⅝; New Jersey Central 109½; St. Paul 62½; do preferred 81¾; Wabash 79½; do preferred 89; Fort Wayne 95; Terre Haute 25; do preferred 50; Chicago & Alton 118; do preferred 120; Ohio & Mississippi 49½; C. C. & C., 90⅝; Burlington & Quincy 130; Lake Shore 96½; Panama 33¾; Illinois Central 133; Union Pacific 38¾; Central Pacific bonds 101¾; Union do 91¼; Delaware & Lackawanna 108¼.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 16, 1872.

ASHES.—Common soda ash 6¼; refined, 7; Nitrate, 5; Pots, 10; Pearls, 10.

APPLES.—Trade is fair but prices are unchanged; $4 to $5 per bbl for common to prime and $5,50 for choice. Most of the apples coming in from the adjacent country are common in point of quality.

APPLE BUTTER.—Common to fair 65 to 70 per gallon; prime to choice, 75@80.

BUTTER.—Is in fair supply and the market is easier but there is no change to make in quotations, 15 to 20 for common to medium and 25 to 30 for prime to choice.

BROOM CORN.—Quiet and unchanged; small sales within the range of 5½ to 8½ cts as to quality.

BEANS.—In light supply and prices are steady but unchanged; $2,50 to $3 per bushel.

CHEESE.—Sales of new Dairy at 16 to 17 cts. Old stock almost exhausted.

CANNED GOODS.—Steady but unchanged; Peaches (3 lb. cans) $6@7 per case; Tomatoes $4,50@5; Corn $5@6,50, according to brand.

CRANBERRIES.—Quoted at $12@14 for common to fair; and $16@17 for prime.

CARBON OIL.—Standard brands, 18½ to 19 cts by the car load and 20@23 cts additional for smaller lots.

CONCENTRATED LYE.—$5,25 ₱ case.

COUNTRY BACON.—Shoulders, 5@5½; Clear sides 6¼@7; hams 8@9. Country lard 8@8½.

DRIED FRUITS.—Peaches continue dull, unusually so for this season, and prices are weak but unchanged, halves, 9@10 cts; mixed, 7½@8; quarters, 6@6½; peeled, 15@20. Apples in steady demand with sales at 8 to 9 for fair to prime and 9½ for choice. Blackberries, 14 to 15; pitted cherries, 28 to 30; unpitted, 6 to 8.

EGGS.—Are in good supply but with a steady demand, prices are pretty well sustained; we now quote at 18 to 19c.

FLOUR.—Is firm with a good local trade but there is no change whatever to make in prices. Fair to choice spring wheat, $7,40 to $7,75; winter wheat $8 to $8,50. It is rumored that the mills here contemplate making another advance soon. Rye flour, $5,50.

GRAIN.—There is considerable inquiry for wheat, and with continued light receipts the market is strong, and prices higher; we now quote at $1,73@1,75 for red, and 3 to 5cts more for white. Spring wheat may be quoted at $1,68@1,70. Oats steady, but dealers generally allege that it is difficult to find buyers for white above 40cts; we can report sales of 2,000 bush., at that figure—mixed may be fairly quoted at 47@48, according to quality. Shelled corn is in fair demand, but unchanged; sales of high mixed, in elevator at 58cts. Ear corn is quiet and unchanged—the inquiry is mainly for small lots. Rye is in limited supply, and the receipts continue very light; dealers are talking all that offers at $1,00. Barley is quiet and unchanged, 70@75 for spring, and 75@80 for fall—sales of 4 cars, No. 2 western spring at 75, and 2 cars bagged and delivered at 80.

GROCERIES.—The grocery trade is generally reported fair for the season, but there is room for improvement. Coffee continues dull and weak, both here and in the east, and prices are lower. Sugar and molasses unchanged, and devoid of any new features not already noted. Syrups continue unsettled, and we have reduced our quotations 2@3cts per gallon. Rice and spices quiet and unchanged.

COFFEE.—Rio—Choice, 24@24½; Prime, 23@23¾; Good, 22¼; Fair, 22. Java, 28. Roasted, pure, 27, lower grades, 25@26.

RAW SUGARS.—Choice New Orleans, 11@11½; Prime, 10¾; Good, 10; Fair, 9¾. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾; Prime, 10¼. Demerara—Choice, 11¾; Good, 11¼.

REFINED SUGARS.—Standard Harda, 13; do A., 12; do B., 11¾; do Ex. C., 11¾; do C., 11¼; do C. Yellow, 11¼.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES.—Choice, 70; Prime, 68; Good, 65; Fair, 60.

SYRUPS.—Fancy White Drips, 70; White Honey, 65; Havemeyer & Elder's, 62@65; other grades, from 40@50.

RICE.—Carolina—Choice, 9½; Prime, 9¼; Good, 9. Rangoon, 8@8¼. Patna, 8¾@9.

SPICES.—Grain Pepper, 24; do Pimento, 16; Cassia, 50; Cloves, 22; Nutmegs, $1,30.

HOMINY.—Is quiet and unchanged; sales in a jobbing way, at $4,50@4,75 per barrel.

HAY.—The supply in this market at the present time is very much reduced, and prices are higher; we now quote baled, on wharf and track, at $30@35, for fair to prime. It is not generally believed, however, that these prices can be sustained for any length of time, as they will tend to stimulate shipments here from distant points.

MAPLE SYRUP.—Is lower; we now quote at $1,60 for gallon jugs. Maple Sugar 10@18cts per lb.

OILS.—No. 1 extra lard oil is quotable, in a jobbing way, at $2@83.

ONIONS.—Silver Skins $3,00@$3,25 per bbl. Yellow, $2,50@2,75; red, $1,75@2,00 per bush.

OATS.—Sales at 44@45 per bush.

POTATOES.—Scarce and in demand and we advance our quotations to 80@90 cts for good to prime Lake Shore Peach Blows. Early Rose, for seed, $3,00 to $3,50 per bbl.

PEA NUTS.—Sales at 3½@3½cts per lb.

PROVISIONS.—Plain shoulders, 6cts; sugar cured do, 8cts; ribbed sides, 7¼cts; short rib, 8cts; clear, 8¼cts. Breakfast Bacon, 10¼@10¾cts; plain sugar cured hams, 11¾; do canvassed, 12. Lard; in tierces, 9¼; in kegs, 10½; in buckets, 11. Mess Pork, $14½. Dried Beef, 17c. Ham sausage, 10.

HAGS.—Sales at 4@4½cts per lb.

SALT.—Quiet and unchanged; $1,85 per bbl, by the car load, and $2 in a jobbing way.

SEEDS.—There is a fair jobbing demand for both Clover and Timothy seeds, but prices are without quotable change; $5,50 to $5,75 for the former and $3,25 to $3,50 for the latter. Flax seed is scarce and in demand; dealers are paying $1,90 for all that they can get. The receipts of the latter have been very small all the winter.

TALLOW.—Rough 6@6½.

WHISKY.—Highwines quoted at 86@87, by the car load and 90@92 in a jobbing way.

PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, April 16, 1872.

Trade was again very quiet to-day, and notwithstanding the season is well advanced, and business has been exceedingly dull ever since and even prior to the 1st of the year, the indications for an early improvement are not very encouraging. And while the stock of refined in this country is comparatively light and it seems to be fully equal to the demand; in Europe, if late reports can be relied on, stocks are nearly as large as usual at this season of the year. It is reported that there are 300,000 bbls in four warehouses at Antwerp, which is fully up to the stock at that point at the corresponding time last year. Furthermore it is said that exporters are doing little or nothing and that the most of the oil now being exported is on speculation. Advices from the east to-day were unimportant; the market is reported a shade firmer but there is no activity, and prices are unchanged; April, 21¼ to 21⅝. Crude is nominal at $3,27½@$3,30 per bbl at Parker's, or 8½@9 cts per gallon here.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL.

Cosmos O W, account H McKelvy	376
Brilliant O W, account Lockhart, F. & Co	400
Superior O W, account H McKelvy	469
Rhvenda O W, account Hannibal & St. J R R	74
" " account W P R R	74
	1392

REFINED OIL SHIPPED EAST VIA A. V. R. R.

C. C. Biggs & Co, 64 bbls lubricating oil to J. R Bartlett, N. Y.

Philadelphia Iron Market.

[From the Circular of Edward Samuel.]

The market for Pig has been comparatively quiet, but with no reduction in prices. The western market is apparently well supplied with "neutral" grades of Iron, and the largest demand there is for "Red Shorts." Last week we misquoted the Pittsburgh Bar price at 5c per lb. It should have been 4.8c, and the Philadelphia mill price 4.6c. All the mills are full of orders for some time to come, but some sections are in trouble with their men, which trouble seems likely to continue in the present condition of the market, the men taking advantage of the high prices and full order book. There is more inquiry for New Rails, and several mills report having booked orders at quoted prices. It is anticipated that rails will rule at much higher figures a month hence. Old Rails are not so active, although they are extremely scarce, their present high price deters many consumers from using them. Scrap is scarce and in demand at quoted figures.

Below are the closing prices of the past week:

American No 1. Edry Pig, at furnace,	$49@50
" " 2, "	48@49
" " 3, Forge Pig,	46@47
" " 4, White & Mottled	41@42
Scotch Pig, (cargo lots for shipment),	46@48

Receipts Pig Metal, Ore and Blooms.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Graff B & Co	4	McKnight P & Co	4
Jones & Laughlin	6	Kloman C Bro sdc	4
Shoenberger B & Co	16	Wharton Bro, ore	1
Lucy Furnace ore	6	Fgh Bolt Co	9
McKnight & Co ore	5	Zug & Co., ore	1
Hussey, W & Co., ore	3	Isabella Furnace	53
Total	59		

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

J Moorhead m	3	Lewis, O & P, met	2
Shoenberger B & Co	2	McKnight & Co	2

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS.

J W Porter metal	4	R. Wister metal	2

PITTSBURGH F. W. AND C. R. R.

Nimick & Co ore	5	Nimick & Co., metal	3
J. Wood Son & Co	5	Lewis, O & P, met	3
Rees G & Co ore	2	Lewis, B & D, met	1
Coalman R & Co m	2	J Painter & Son, me	1
G W Hallman	1	Shoenberger & Co. o	1
Harbaugh M & Co	3		
Total	26		

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL R. R.

Lloyd & Black metal	1	J. Reamer, metal	1
J. Moorhead, metal	17	Coleman R & Co	1
Rodman Wister	1		
Total	21		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York.

NEW YORK, April 16.—Cotton more active; sales of 4,000 bales; middling upland 23½c. Flour firm; superfine western and State $6,60@6,80; common to good extra $6,85@7,50; good to choice $7,05@8,00; white wheat western extra $8,05@9,00. Rye flour and corn meal unchanged. Whisky quiet; 87½@88½c. Wheat quiet; unsound red Indiana $1,59; No. 2 Chicago spring delivered $1,57; amber State $1,78; amber Michigan $1,92½@1,92. Rye, barley and malt unchanged. Corn: western mixed about at 70@70½c; yellow 72@72½c; old mixed 71c. Oats more steady; western 50¼@52c; State 52@53½c. Eggs quiet; western, 23½@24c. Hay and hops unchanged. Coffee dull; Rio, 17¼@19½c. Sugar dull; fair to good refining, 8¾@8¾c; Cuba, 8@9¼c. Molasses dull; Cuba, 39c. Rice dull, at 9@9¼c. Crude petroleum, 22@12¼c; refined, 22@22¼c. Turpentine dull, at 66c. Provisions—pork heavy; new mess, $13,25@13,40; prime, $11,25. Beef and cut meats unchanged; middles firmer; long clear, 7½c. Lard weak; Nut 7 for prime steam, 8¾@8¾c; kettle, 9¼c. Butter steady; new, 23@36c. Cheese, 13@18c.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK, April 16.—There is little or no change to notice in the features of the market. Business with jobbers continues moderately active, at steady and firm prices; but with agents trade is rather quiet, while prices are very firm, in sympathy with raw materials. The market, on the whole, presents a healthy aspect, for, without bustle or excitement, a fair amount of goods are going into the channels of trade at uniform rates. Printing cloths were liberally dealt in all season on speculative account, and have commanded extreme prices, owing to the meagre supply available at any time. But few spot goods can be secured now below 9c, and large contracts for future delivery have been made ahead at 8¾c, if not more in prints, consequently there is little or no margin at 11¾@12c, on which best makers are selling, while Dolly Vardens command 12½@13c. Percales, lawns and organdies in good styles continue in good request at full previous rates. Printed delaines seem to have gone entirely out of fashion, while mixtures in piques, Dolly Vardens and lustres have taken their place and meet with ready sale at from 22@23½c. Plain and colored cottons are steady and in good request.

Live Stock.

BUFFALO, April 16.—Cattle: receipts, including 117 cars reported to arrive, 2,084, making the supply for the week thus far, beginning with Sunday, 3,177 or 302 cars against 198 last week. The market opened brisk, with prices ¼@⅜c better than last week; sales 846 Illinois steers, 1,072 to 1,445 lbs, $5,62½@7; 125 Kansas steers, 1,356 lbs, $6,60; 30 Ohio steers, 1,378 lbs, $6,60; 159 Missouri steers, 1,192 to 1,301 lbs, $6,25@6,40. Sheep: receipts 400, making supply so far 3,600 against 5,600 last week; nothing yet done but sale of 44 Ohio sheep 90 lbs at $5,25. Hogs: receipts 2,600; making the supply thus far 7,000 against 6,700 last week; all offerings sold and prices 5 to 10c better; sales of 159 averaging 235 lbs $4,70; 137 averaging 154 lbs $4,80; 232 averaging 175 lbs $4,70; 120 averaging 186 lbs $4,75; 59 stillers averaging 300 lbs $4,70; 124 averaging 204 lbs $4,85; 226 averaging 218 lbs $4,70.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 16.—Cotton firm; middling 23c. Flour firm; family $7,70@7,80. Wheat dull; red $1,68. Corn active, and advanced to 48@49c. Rye firm at 90@92c. Oats firm at 42@45c. Butter advanced to 27@30c. Cheese firm; old 19@20c; new 16@18c. Mess pork quiet and weak; 200 bbls city was put on the market and taken by speculators at $14,00 cash; this is the nominal rate seller June; no short sellers of city; packed nominal; no consumption demand. Lard firm; steam 8¾c; kettle 8¾c, latter asked, and some ask 9c. Bulk meats quiet and weak; 5¾@6¼@6¾c asked; sales of rough sides at 5¾c, which is a decline of ¼c. Bacon firm; shoulders 5c; sides 6¾@7¼c. Hogs firm at $4,25@4,55; receipts of 1,900 head. Whisky 84c.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 16.—Flour: extra spring active and stronger at $6,50@7. Wheat: No. 2 spring more active and closed firm at $1,25¾@1,25¾. Corn: No. 2 mixed a shade easier and firm at 40@40¾c. Oats: No. 2 quiet and easier at 33@33½c. Rye: No. 2 dull and easier at 66c. Barley: No. 2 active at 56c. Provisions dull. Pork $12,65 cash and May. Lard $8@8,50. Bulk meats unchanged; shoulders 5¾@5¾c; sides clear rib 5¾@5¾c; clear 6@6¼c. Hams in pickle 7@8c. Highwines quiet and firm at 83c. Hogs active and firm at $4,20@4,60. Cattle quiet at $2@6,50.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, April 16.—Tobacco very active and strong; sales 440 hhds; lugs $7,00 offering; low to good to medium leaf $8,25@11,00; good to fine leaf $11,50@13,00. Bagging quiet. Cotton a shade firmer; middling 22½c. Flour firm; extra fam. $7,25. Grain quiet, firm and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Bacon: shoulders 5¼c; sides clear rib 6¾@7c; clear 7@7½c. Bulk meats quiet and very little doing; shoulders 6¼c. Mess pork firm at $12,75@13,00. Whisky quiet at 83@84c.

Foreign Markets.

LONDON, April 16.—5 P. M.—Consols: money 92¾; account 92⅝; 5-20s of '62, 90¾; '65, 90¼; '67, 91⅝; 10-40s, 89⅛.

FRANKFORT, April 16.—5-20s of '62, 9d.

PARIS, April 16.—Rentes 55f 15c.

LIVERPOOL, April 16.—Cotton steady, middling 11¼d. Red winter wheat 11s 4d. Flour 26@26s 6d. Corn 27s 3d. Cheese 68s. Turpentine 42s 6d.

ANTWERP, April 16.—Petroleum 43¾ francs.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 16.—Flour weak; superfine $6,00@6,50; extra $6,75@8,00. Wheat quiet; more sellers than buyers; Pennsylvania and western red $1,84@1,86. Rye 90c. Corn steady; yellow 58@59c; western 57c. Oats steady at 52@53c. Provisions firmer; mess pork $13,50@13,62. Lard 8¾@9c. Crude petroleum 16¾c; refined 20¾c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 16.—Flour quiet. Wheat scarce and firm. Corn dull. Oats steady; western, 54@56c. Rye quiet at 90@98c. Provisions firm; new mess pork, $13,75@14,00. Bulk shoulders, 4¾c; sides, clear rib, 6¼c; clear, 6¾c. Bacon: shoulders, 5¾c. Lard firm at 9c. Butter unchanged. Whisky dull at 87¾@88c.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, April 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet: extra white Michigan —; No. 1 white Michigan $1,76; amber Michigan $1,67½. Corn firm; high mixed 47¾c; yellow 48c. Oats dull; No. 2 white Michigan, 40c. Clover seed $5 for Michigan. Pork and lard unchanged.

Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, April 16.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, 33; No. 2, $1,25¼. Oats scarce and firm; No. 2 3c. Corn firm; No. 2 mixed 40¼c. Rye firm; No. 1 69¼c. Barley firm; No. 2 fall 34c. Mess pork firm at $12.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 16.—Wheat firm; No 1 red winter $1,70. Oats quiet at $1,57. Corn steady at 53c. Oats quiet at 43c for No 1. Petroleum: refined quiet at 21c in car lots; 22@22¼c in trade lots; nothing doing in crude.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet, with extra held at $1,79; No 1 $1,68½; amber $1,66. Corn firm and held at 50½c. Oats firm at 38¼@39c. Clover Seed held at $5,20.

Cotton Markets.

NASHVILLE, April 16.—Cotton firm; low middling 22c.

MEMPHIS, April 16.—Cotton steady; low middling 22¾c.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 16.—100 bbls flour, 1 car hay, Spear & Glen; 1 car malt, Young & Booth; 1 car lime, Johnston & Co; 5 bbls, 40 bgs flour, J Ward & Son; 2 bbls eggs, W J Carson; 3 do do, G W Sellers; 5 bbls vinegar, L Sierm; 1 car staves, J M Hemphill; 1 car hay, J Hunter; 40 jugs m syrup, Jos Craig; 100 hides, Keefer & Co; 1 car lumber, McKirdy & McGinnis; 100 bbls lime, John Dyer; 1 car limber, Drum, Thompson & Co; 1 car wheat, Gilmore & Co; 1 car oats, M Steel & Son; 7 sks potatoes, W McBeth; 3 bbls apples, 4 do potatoes, 1 bbl bacon, J Kohen.

CLARYLAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD COMPANY, April 16.—1 car lumber, Slack & Co; 65 bdls c rolls, J & H Phillips; 2 bdls carpet, McClintock; 1 do paper, McKnight W & Co; 6 pails tobies, W M Luiton; 5 bxs soap, Dilworth Bros; 40 do balls, Lewis & J; 10 bbls flour, Fleming & Co; 17 jugs m syrup, Voigt M & Co; 182 pcs s ware, J S Moore; 3 bbls potatoes, J J Pettit; 3 sks rags, McCullough & Co; 1 pkg cigars, Wilson & Co; 1 do do, Carter Bros; 11 jugs m syrup, Reymer B & Co; 35 sks do do, H Rea Jr; 40 bags oat, J Rose; 139 sks s corn, Scott & Gisal; 1 bbl eggs, Houck & Mc; 1 case roots, Greggs Son & Co; 1 bbl onions, Voigt M & Co;

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY, April 17.—16 bbls eggs, H Riddle Son & Co; 14 do do, W H Graff & Co; 12 do do, E Moye & Co; 19 sks potatoes, Bricker & Co; 11 hides, Jas Callery & Co; 41 sks potatoes, Vangorder & S; 16 kgs lard, 1 bx butter, M W Rankin & Bro; 16 bales tow, E Edmundson; 225 bdls paper, McElroy & Co; 1 car e corn, J W Bumgardner; 167 sks s corn, 15 do c meal, Laing & Mck; 775 bush s corn, 1 Hippley; 70 bbls cement, Laing & Mck; 2094 tons pig iron, E Wister; 10 do do do, J W Porter.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY, April 18.—4 cars railroad iron, J C Clark; 116 bdls iron, Lloyd & Black; 1 car flume, T P Henderson, 1 bbls, Seibert & Berge; 2 bbls eggs, 1 do butter, B Wilken; 1 do do, 1 do eggs, G W B Leech; 17 cars coal, Coleman R & Co; 37 do do, Armstrong D & Co; 55 do do, S M Kier & Co; 4 pkgs mdse, McFarland & Collins; 100 bxs, 3 crates starch, Arbuckles & Co; 50 bxs do, S P Shriver & Co; 1 car hay, 2 crates do, Carter Bro & Co; 2 do do, 20 bxs do, Beymer Bros; 5 crates, 15 bxs do, W Seddan; 38 pkgs butter and eggs, owners; 10 bbls cabbage, Voigt M & Co; 13 sks eggs, J B McClellan & Co; 16 do do, Geo Leslie; 15 do potatoes, Potter & S; 25 do do, Jno McClain; 8 sks do do, D McCarty.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD COMPANY, April 16.—19 bbls spirits, M Grogan & Co; 26 rolls r felt, Heath & Speer; 20 pkgs butter, Voigt M & Co; 10 pails tobacco, S H Baird; 59 bdls hides, B Bradford, 50 bbls oil, Reese Owens; 100 bbls flour, Shomaker & Co; 100 bbls spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 300 pigs lead, Excel, Flint G Co; 1 car scrap iron, J A Caughey; 1 do do, Mullen & M; 1 kgs a butter, 2 bbls d apples, 7 bbls eggs, 31 bbls apples, Loh & Cooley; 10 do do, Woodworth & D; 5 do do, Jas O'Brien; 10 do do, E Moye & Co; 11 do do, Voigt M & Co; 52 jugs m syrup, J B Sneathen; 129 bbls spokes, Hare & Bro; 5 bbls eggs, Head, Carson & Co; 3 bbls d apples, H Rea Jr; 30 bxs soap, Carter Bro & Co; 61 bxs cheese, A Kirkpatrick & Co; 192 bxs h nails, Voigt M & Co; 10 bbls eggs, H Riddle & Co; 3 bbls apples, Vangorder & S; 10 bbls onion sets, Scobla Reed & Co; 21 bxs cheese, Woodworth & D; 5 rolls leather, G W Hollstead; 13 crocks a butter, 5 pkgs butter, 4 bbls eggs, 1 do potatoes, Voigt M & Co; 2 pkg lard, Dalzell & T; 10 sks potatoes, L J Blanchard; 10 pkgs produce, Jas. O'Brien, 3 bbls eggs, Woodworth & D; 10 sks potatoes, Paul & G; 2 pkgs onions, 1 do apples, E Moye & Co;

IMPORTS BY RIVER

MORGANTOWN PER WEST VIRGINIA, April 18.—2 bxs honey, Head Carson & Co; 49 sks wheat, S S Patterson; 21 do do, J C McCoy; 37 bbls apples, 2 bbls eggs, Jas Horner; 4,000 feet lumber, S C South; 24 bales hay, E F Weaver; 58 do do, S S Patterson; 50 pieces meat, W & K.

PITTSBURGH BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET COMPANY, April 16.—148 hogs, 8 Bard; 8 bbls apples, H J McCracken Bro; 37 do do, 4 do eggs, M W Rankin; 5 bbls whisky, H W Bearman; 328 bxs w glass, R C Schmertz; 60 hogs, C Jarrett; 100 do do, J L Ritchard; 30 do do, J A Wellam; 5 bales hay, W D West; 8 pkgs crackers, Johnston & Colvin; 2 bbls eggs, 1 box butter, P Moore & Bro; 11 pkgs eggs, Courtney Gordon & Co.

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RIVER NEWS.

The river continues to recede steadily at this point, with 8 feet in the channel. Weather clear and pleasant, while business at the landing, we regret to state, continues dull.

There have been no arrivals since our last report, excepting the regular packets.

The Exchange, Capt. Ed. Evans with Wm. Harbinson in charge of the office, is announced for St. Louis forthwith. She is a neat and staunch steamer, and offers superior inducements to passengers.

Capt. Robert Phillips, formerly of the Elector, has succeeded Capt. M. A. Cox, on the Brownsville packet, Geneva.

The "run" of coal this month, is unprecedented, in the history of the coal trade of Pittsburgh. Quite a number of tugs have been enabled to make two trips to Cincinnati and Louisville.

The Coal Bluff with a tow of coal owned by J. V. McDonald & Co., sunk one boat and one barge of coal, on Monday near Warrentown.

The Grand Lake sunk two boats, at Parkersburg, on Monday, containing 14,000 bushels.

The E. H. Durfee was to have left St. Louis on Monday for Fort Benton. The Mollie Moore was loading at same point for Red River, at last accounts.

The Messenger is still at the landing, idle.

The Juniata arrived at Cincinnati on Monday and the R. R. Hudson departed the same day. We presume that the former would start up again yesterday and will be here to leave again on Friday or Saturday.

The Fearless passed Evansville on Monday all right.

The Brill, Capt. M. A. Cox, will positively take her departure for Nashville to-day. She would have departed yesterday had it not been for getting on the necessary "fixings" in order to comply with the law. John Ferguson will be one of her pilots to Cincinnati.

The West Virginia, from Morganton, arrived and departed.

The Julia No 2 departed for Zanesville with a fair trip.

The Shamrock, Capt. Kinner, is receiving for Cincinnati and Louisville and will soon be ready to take her departure. Capt. Kinner intends to keep her permanently on this end of the Ohio river.

—The Portsmouth *Times* says: The Ohio River Salt Company has dissolved. This was a gigantic monopoly, and held a corner on salt a long time. Pomeroy dont no what to do now, as each furnace is unable to manage the sale of its own salt, and the probability is that more than one furnace will fall under the sheriff's hammer. Two companies are talked of, to incorporate the many furnaces equally between them as a method of protection. The Emma Graham, after receiving some freight, departed to Memphis, going down through the draw out over the dams, with 12 feet water over the dam. She had to be dropped down stern foremost, held by a line at the bow.

—The Louisville *Times* of Monday says: "The Bengal Tiger with empty barges in tow, on her up trip, about one o'clock this morning, ran into the steamer Mineota, which was moored near the foot of Kanawha street, sinking her in about two feet of water. Wreckers are at work trying to recover the ill-fated steamer from a watery grave. A man who was asleep on the on the Mineota knew nothing of the accident until the water disturbed him, which was a long time after the Bengal Tiger ran into her. No insurance.

—The Shreveport *Southwestern*, of the 5th inst., says: The Cincinnati steamer Anna, sunk in Red River some two weeks ago, and subsequently raised, came down from Jefferson and landed not much the worse for her partial submersion. She proposes to wend her way to her old headquarters, which we hope she will reach without any more of those disasters that attend those who "go down to the sea in ships" or frail steamboats.

—The St. Louis *Democrat* says: The John F. Tolle's only business at Vicksburg, coming up this trip, was to purchase coal to the amount of $140. The wise men of Vicksburg charged her $10 wharfage for the privilege of purchasing coal. They levy the same tax on steamers which go in to purchase stores or rigging, or to leave mooring. Many form we notice.

—Mr. Joseph Powers Saturday sold his eighth interest in the steamer Louisville to Capt. Alex. F. Powers, chief clerk, for $2,500. David Gibson & Co., also disposed of an eighth interest in the same steamer to Capt. J. D. Parker, of the boat-store firm of Parker, Wise & Co.

—The little steamer Jessie, belonging at Wheeling, is coming up the river, after an unremunerative season in the upper end of Cuba. Last year she had all the business she could do carrying cotton out to Camden for reshipment to New Orleans and other points.

—The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Monday says: Charles W Batchelor and John Harper, Esq., of Pittsburgh, arrived from New Orleans on the Potomac, having made the round trip on that steamer.

—The Tom Rees burned her

THE PITTSBURGH DAILY GAZETTE: WEDNESDAY, APRIL 17, 1872.

HOME NEWS.

For Rent.—A large room on second floor of GAZETTE building, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street. This room is a very desirable one for an office. For terms, &c., apply at the GAZETTE Counting Room.

M'Elwaine's Stock Sales.—The following stocks were sold last evening by A. M'Elwaine, Auctioneer, at his stock sales rooms, 106 Smithfield street:

Citizens National Bank	$73 75
M. and M. " "	71 25
Wylie Avenue Savings Bank ($20 paid in)	20 00
Ewalt Street Bridge	39 00
Birmingham Insurance Co.	15 00
Pittsburgh & Castle Shannon R. R.	10 00

The Gazette at Wilkinsburg.

Mr. Swift, the former carrier of the *Gazette* at Wilkinsburg and vicinity, having sold his route to Mr. R. H. Neilde, persons wishing the *Gazette* left at their residences regularly, will leave their orders at the publication office, or with Mr. Neilde, who will give prompt attention to all such orders.

Western University.

The next term will commence Wednesday, April 17th.

Here the usual studies in our best colleges and scientific schools, as well as the preparatory classical and English branches, are taught. There are fourteen professors and instructors. The apparatus and cabinet are ample for illustration in the sciences. For catalogues apply at the University, corner of Ross and Diamond streets.

Letters Held for Postage.

R. P. Barbour, North Platte, Neb. 3c; Miss Josie Turner, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c; Mrs. John W. Golden, Masontown, Pa. 3c; John Thomas, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c; P. Zern, 3c; John Smith, Winsboro, N. J. 3c; John J Hevey, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c; John Callaghan, Pittsburgh, Pa. 2c; R. G. Richards, Irondale, Ohio, 2c; J. S. Farrol, Charlottsville, Va., 3c; Miss Maggie Kendall, Mc-Connellsburg, Pa. 3c; Mrs. Susan Moore, Washington, D. C. 3c; Henry Jones, Phillipsburg, Pa. 3c; Thomas A. Smith, New Brighton, Pa. 3c; John Bissell, Allegheny, Pa. 3c; A. P. Kirtz & Co. Washington, Ohio, 3c; G. H. Ekey, Beaver Falls, Pa. 3c; Thomas Greuny, Galveston, Texas, 3c; Mr. Baughman, Greensburg, Pa. 3c; John Ervin, Connellsville, Pa. 1c; Charles E. Doll, Cumberland, Md. 1c; Michael Conners, Verner Station, Pa. 1c; Reis, Byun & Berger, New Castle, Pa. 1c; Enoch Lewis, Philadelphia, Pa. 1c.

Testimonial to Prof. Morse.

Yesterday afternoon an informal meeting of the citizens, members of the telegraphic fraternity, was held at the Mayor's office for the purpose of sending an expression of their appreciation of the great services of the late Prof. S. B. Morse in the great cause of advocating civilization, to the meeting of the National Telegraphic Association, held yesterday evening, at Washington, D. C. There was free expression of feeling and regret at the loss of this truly eminent man. The annexed message was prepared and directed to be forwarded to Washington:

To the National Telegraphic Association, Washington, D. C.

At a meeting of citizens of Pittsburgh, held this afternoon, to express regret for the memory of the late Professor Morse, the following were adopted as the expression of those present:

Resolved, That in the death of Professor Morse the entire civilized world has suffered an irreparable loss, and a loss that nations yet to be civilized will in time appreciate.

Resolved, That we of the Iron City have special cause to mourn the death of one to whose invention so much of our greatness and prosperity is due.

Resolved, That we unite with other cities of the country in sincere expressions of regret at our common bereavement.

A Steer Chase.

On the day before yesterday a German butcher found in the market a steer, which possessed his fancy and which he desired to buy. The price was eighty-five dollars, but alas, the butcher had only thirty-five. The situation was a provoking one, but was, however, relieved by another butcher who had the desired fifty dollars, and who agreed to advance them under the conditions, that butcher No. 1. would drive the steer to No. 2's slaughter house, where butcher II, and leave the hide, tallow, and half the meat for the capitalist.

This agreement was made, the steer purchased, and butcher No. 1 set out to drive him off.

Some time afterwards it was ascertained by No. 2, that the steer instead of being driven to his slaughter-house, was on its way toward No. 1's slaughter-house, out Fifth avenue. Determined to avenge his outrageous conduct, No. 2. procured a horse and buggy, and pursued in hot haste. He overtook the game and the original hunter in the vicinity of McCallin's livery stable. Immediately, and by force he took the steer from the faithless man and placed him in the stable for safe keeping, while he took up his way to the Mayor's office, and tried to bring suit against the other man for false pretenses, or for the larceny of the tallow and hide, and the meat of the unslaughtered steer. He complicated matters, so that no suit could be brought against himself for taking violent possession of the animal.

On returning to the stable, he discovered that No. 1. had also "sought recreation in the shady tangled walks of the law," having made information against No. 2. before Alderman Thomas, for larceny or highway robbery. The two butchers then talked the matter over, and on ..ent of the costs—two dollars, dropped

They proceeded to the stable and had ..o dollar for stabling, before they could the animal. The matter was finally ..ised by the two butchers driving the steer to the slaughter-house of a neighboring butcher, who was entirely neutral, and there slaughtering the animal, and dividing it per agreement.

LAND FOR THE RESERVOIRS.

The Property Condemned—Award of the Viewers—Over $200,000 Worth Taken.

Yesterday afternoon the report of the viewers appointed to appraise the damages for property taken by the Water Commission on Brilliant and Harrison's Hills, filed their reports in the office of the Clerk of Courts. If not objected to within ten days, the condemnation of the property becomes final.

The viewers were Messrs. T. H. Nevin, Jacob Covode and John McKelvy, who have a considerable amount of testimony,—the hearing of which occupied a considerably portion of the past week. In general terms the valuations of the land were considerable above what was allowed them by the viewers—but at the figures put upon the land by these gentlemen the purchases foot up a considerable amount.

The awards made were as follows:

Mr. McCully, 50 acres with improvements	$225,000 00
Mrs. Clarissa Herron, 10 and 65-1000 acres on Herron's Hill	70,000 00
Wm. A. Herron, 3¼ acres with improvements	30,000 00
Casper Negley and C. B. Seely, 4½ acres (the disputed plat)	6,856 50
Lockhart & Frew, one acre and eight one-hundredths	1,283 00
C. B. Seely, 708 one-thousandths of an acre	1,096 50
Total	$334,236 00

This, with the property purchased from Mr. B. W. Morgan, Mr. C. Negley, and Mrs. Reymer, will make the Water Commissioners the owners of about one hundred acres, at an aggregate cost of a fraction over $475,000.

Mr. McCully valued his property at almost $8,000, because it was improved and covered with apple and other fruit trees, which some of the parties examined thought worth $1,50 each. The viewers however allowed but $4,500 an acre.

The Commission need still further to site for the Croft's Hill reservoir,—but that matter has been postponed for the present.

A NEW BOARD OF TRADE.

Another Meeting of the Sewing Machine Agents—They Come to an Agreement.

The series of meetings held recently by the representatives of the sewing machine interests in this city, have culminated in the establishment of a "Sewing Machine Board of Trade," with a set of resolutions and regulations, which are hereafter to govern the conduct of the business, and to which have been signed the names of the agents of all the companies represented in this city save one. This, we are informed, is the first organization of the kind which has been effected in this country, and, after a careful examination of the principles upon which it is based, we are convinced that it must work great advantage to the trade.

Limited space will not permit our publishing the resolutions in full, or a detailed report of the meeting held last evening for the discussion of the new plan. The meeting was held at the Grover & Baker office, on Wood street, and was presided over by Mr. Lee S. Smith, President of the organization. The attendance was quite large, and the deliberations of a very harmonious character.

TAKEN IN.

The Little Bill Game—An Elderly Party's Experience.

This time an old gentleman residing at Sewickley was the victim. He was standing in the depot waiting for the train, when a gentlemanly stranger accosted him, professed to be a neighbor, and asked the elderly party to help him to carry a few parcels from a store not far distant. The old gentleman was obliging, and the twain started out. They had proceeded but a short distance when a third party stopped the young man, and handed him a bill to be collected at the depot, and presented the bill for $35. Young man offered a $100 but it couldn't be changed, and the old gentleman was called upon for the loan until they could go back to the depot. He complied, and handed over $35. When they returned the gentlemanly young gentleman gave his elderly companion the slip, and that innocent specimen of mankind, after waiting some time, called a police officer and told his story. But it was no good, and his experience just cost him $35.

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Meeting of the Alumni Last Night.

The First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny, was crowded last night on the occasion of the meeting of the Alumni of the Western Theological Seminary, Rev. Dr. David Elliott presiding. An appropriate address of welcome was delivered by Prof. S. J. Wilson, which was responded to by Rev. S. J. Niecolls. The report of the Alumni lecturship was then read, after which Rev. Dr. Nevin was called on by the President to address the meeting. Dr. Nevin made a brief but touching extemporaneous address.

The class meetings of the Alumni will be held to-day.

THE COMING CANVASS.

Preparing for the Work—Meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee —Fixing the Time for the County Conventions—Arrangements for the Primaries.

Yesterday afternoon an adjourned meeting of the County Republican Executive Committee was held at the Lincoln Club Rooms, on Smithfield street, which was largely attended, nearly every district being represented.

The meeting was called to order promptly at two o'clock, when, on motion of Mr. Long, in the absence of President Oliver, Hon. Russell Errett was called upon to preside, Messrs. Thomas H. Phelps and H. M. Long officiating as Secretaries.

The Chairman stated the object of the meeting to be the fixing of the time for holding the County Conventions and making arrangements for the Primary meetings.

Mr. T. S. Bigelow offered a resolution fixing the time for the primaries for June 8th, and for the primaries June 11, and calling six Conventions, 1st, a Judicial and Constitutional; 2d, Congressional and Legislative; 3d, Sheriff, 4th, Clerk of the Court and Clerk of the Orphans' Court. 5th, Recorder and Register. 6th, Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

It was suggested that the Legislative and Congressional apportionments were not the same, and that there would be confusion in putting in nomination these two tickets by the same convention.

The Chair stated that all trouble might be avoided by changing the Conventions, and nominating the Legislative and Constitutional tickets in one convention; then nominating the Judicial ticket in the second convention, after which the delegates to it could divide, according to their Congressional districts, and nominate in separate session the candidates for Congress.

This suggestion was put in the form of an amendment, and, on motion of Mr. Long, that part of the resolution as amended was carried.

The time for holding the Conventions was then discussed.

Dr. Gilmore moved to amend the resolution so as to fix Saturday, May 25th, as the time for the Primaries, and Tuesday, May 28th, for the Conventions. In support of this change, he stated that in June it was almost impossible to get persons in the country districts to attend, as it was their busy season; the probability also was, owing to the lateness of spring, that their work would be delayed, and it would be impossible for them to leave it in June. If full Conventions were desired, they would have to be called earlier.

Mr. Bigelow thought the Conventions ought to be called after the National Convention. It was desirable that all go down to that gathering in good feeling, and if the County Conventions were held before, the disappointed ones would hardly have time to recover equanimity.

Mr. George Y. McKee hoped the Conventions would be called in May. It was the universal feeling in the rural districts that if called in June, there would be no representation from the country. In the middle of June no farmer could leave his work, and the consequence would be that none of them could attend the Conventions if called then.

The amendment fixing May 25th for primaries, and 28th for Conventions, was then carried.

Dr. Gilmore moved that a committee of three be appointed to procure places for the meeting of the conventions—in order that the announcement might be made in the call. Carried, and Messrs. Gilmore, Stewart and Shaffer appointed.

Col. Stewart moved that the representation in the Conventions be fixed at one delegate for each district, to each Convention. Carried.

The time for opening the polls for the Primaries was called for.

Mr. Jeremy moved that they be opened from 3 to 7 in the cities and boroughs.

Mr. Oliver moved to fix the time from 4 to 7. Lost.

Mr. Gilmore suggested 4 to 7 in the county districts.

It was finally decided to hold the Primaries from 3 to 7 in the cities and boroughs, and 4 to 7 in the county districts.

Mr. McCormick moved that the elections be held by ballot in the cities and boroughs, and by ballot or marking as the people might desire in the country districts. Carried.

The resolution then as amended and finally passed was as follows:

Resolved, That the Primary meetings be held Saturday, May 25, the elections to be held in the cities and boroughs between the hours of 3 and 7 P. M., and in the country between 4 and 7 P. M., each district to send one delegate to each Convention, and the voting to be by ballot in the cities and boroughs, and by ballot or marking in the country districts, as the voters desire. That the Conventions be held on Tuesday, May 28th, and consist of six, as follows:

First—Legislative and Constitutional.
Second—Congressional and Judicial.
Third—Sheriff,
Fourth—Clerk of Courts and Orphans' Courts.
Fifth—Recorder and Register.
Sixth—Commissioner and Director of Poor.

Some discussion then ensued as to the appointment of an Executive Committee for the next year, which was finally decided by a motion offered by Mr. G. T. Oliver, instructing the Presidents of the six Conventions to name the Committee.

Mr. Long moved that the Conventions, in order to secure perfect harmony, be recommended to adopt the State form in lieu of other resolutions, which would simplify matters and expedite business. Carried.

The meeting then adjourned.

LINCOLN CLUB.

Meeting Last Night—Election of Officers.

The members of the Lincoln Club met at their rooms last evening.

On motion of Dr. Arthurs, Jacob Reese, Esq., was called to the chair—Henry Lloyd, Esq., the President, being absent on account of sickness in his family.

On motion of Mr. Steele, Mr. J. M. Gazzam was appointed Secretary, *pro tem.*

On motion of Dr. Arthurs, the constitution and by-laws, as printed, were unanimously adopted.

On motion of R. H. Smith, a committee of five on nominations for officers for the ensuing year was appointed, consisting of Messrs. R. H. Smith, A. Arthurs, Benj. W. Morgan, Thos. H. Phelps and Thomas Steele.

While the committee were out selecting the ticket, the President of the meeting made a few appropriate remarks upon the necessity of preparing in time for the coming campaign; that our enemies were up and doing, and we must be on our guard.

Dr. A. M. Barr was then called upon. The Dr. started out by saying he had never made a speech in his life, but would say a few words. The coming campaign was probably the most important that had ever taken place; that it is our duty as American citizens to rally around the old flag, to sustain our Government, in order to perpetuate our liberties.

Mr. Gazzam being called upon spoke at considerable length upon the issues of the coming campaign; the importance to the people that no changes in our Government should be made at present; that as the country increases in wealth, population and power, the issues of each campaign become more and more important—particularly so to Allegheny county, with its many industries and great manufacturing interests.

The Committee on officers here reported the following list:

President—Henry Lloyd.

Vice Presidents—B. F. Jones, J. J. Gillespie, Jacob Reese, Col. Henry B. Hays and David Harris.

Secretary—Thos. H. Phelps.

Treasurer—Edward House.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Addison Arthurs, Geo. W. Wilson, Jos. M. Gazzam, Dr. A. M. Barr and Thos. H. Hunter.

Membership—Messrs. Thos. S. Bigelow, H. W. Oliver, Jr., Chas. P. Duff, Isaac Jones and W. J. Friday.

On motion of Col. Snodgrass the ticket as reported was unanimously adopted.

Col Snodgrass moved that a committee of five be appointed to make any necessary arrangements for attending the Philadelphia convention. Carried unanimously, and the chairman appointed C. L. Magee, R. M. Snodgrass, R. C. Elliott, R. H. Smith and William J. Diehl as the committee.

The thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President and Secretary *pro. tem.*

Col. Joseph Ross moved that a special meeting of the club be held on the third Tuesday of each month, in addition to the stated meetings, until after the Presidential campaign. Carried. Adjourned.

A PLUCKY WOMAN.

"If a woman will, she will, you may depend on't, And if she won't, she won't, so there's an end on't."

A somewhat novel case was settled yesterday, we trust amicably, before one of our police magistrates. Some days ago a woman made an information before the 'squire referred to, charging her husband with surety of the peace. He had for some time been drinking to excess. She had a little property, and by the aid of some work which she did occasionally, this afforded them a comfortable though not by any means sumptuous livelihood, the husband earning but little, and spending that little principally for strong drink. She stated that she did not mind the man's not earning money, but when drunk he would come home and abuse her and the children. A day or two before, in a drunken fit, he had threatened her life. A warrant for the man's arrest was issued, pending the serving of which, however, the man went before another magistrate and made complaint against his wife, charging her with assault and battery. This case was dismissed at the cost of the woman, however, notwithstanding she proved herself innocent of the charge. The man was now arrested and placed in jail, where he was visited by his wife. She told him that she could no longer live with him in the manner they had existed during the past few months. He pleaded with her to withdraw the suit, and he would promise to do anything. Would he sign a contract or separation? Yes, even that. At this juncture the magistrate was again visited, and a contract binding the parties to live apart, during their natural lives, was drawn up. The wayward lord was then brought to the office of the magistrate, but by this time he had reconsidered the matter, and decided not to sign away his living in any such fashion. But the woman was still relentless—he must go back to jail, unless, indeed, he would take an oath before the Alderman to abstain from drink for one year. In that case she would give him one more trial. To this, also, the man demurred, and again began his pleadings. But all in vain. On this point the wife was decided. Finally, after a good deal of reasoning on the part of the magistrate, and a few endearing, though uncomprimising words on the part of the woman, the man was sworn, and the bond, which it is hoped will convey with it peace, and it may be happiness, into one household, was duly signed and placed in the hands of the now joyous wife, and the pair left the office, it is hoped, to fulfill more faithfully in the future than they have done in the past their marriage vows.

Pyle's O. K. Soap is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the O. K. Soap will never use any other. tf

BREVITIES.

MONEY is getting easier.

COUNCILS meet this afternoon to elect a City Engineer.

PITTSBURGH wholesale merchants are doing a large spring business.

THE Western avenue passenger cars have been repainted and refurnished.

CANDIDATES for office this spring know now exactly how long they are to be kept in suspense.

OUR retail merchants and proprietors of trimming stores are mad at the weather keeping so cold.

THE Allegheny Gas Committee yesterday made a tour through the city to select sites for the location of lamps.

THE sodding of the grounds about the High School is being completed, and they are looking quite green and inviting.

GEN. CASS was one of those who took an interest in the South Improvement Company. At least the oil producers say so.

AT the Pathonotary's office yesterday, Dorotha Elrick instituted a suit for slander against John Hein. The bail was fixed at $500.

YESTERDAY one of the open cars was put upon the Citizens' Passenger Railway. It was evidently more of a convenience than luxury.

PHOTOGRAPHERS of New York attract a crowd by having bands of music playing from their balconies, the same as our amusements do.

MAYOR CALLOW has almost entirely recovered from that accident, and is as vigorous as ever in the administration of justice to offenders brought before him.

CAPT. JOHN ROGERS, of the Allegheny Valley Railroad, has been engaged to remove the fire alarm bell from its present tower to the belfry of Municipal Hall.

YESTERDAY the weather though bright and fine was not spring-like. There was a cold sting in the air and vegetation did not make much headway.

INSPECTOR OFFICER GEARY yesterday made information against about thirty merchants of Allegheny for obstructing the sidewalk, about twenty of whom are located on Federal street.

THE New York *World* quotes extracts from the *Chronicle* of this city, on General Hartranft's nomination, and says, "The *Chronicle* is one of the party papers of Pennsylvania." What has brother Collins to say to that?

IN the Court of Oyer and Terminer this morning the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Nicholans, indicted for the murder of Kimpf, will be taken up. This, it will be remembered, is the Allegheny "umbrella stabbing" case.

NEARLY all the feeders who have been on a strike for the last two weeks have gone to work at the old prices, with the understanding that the millers give a reduction in proportion to the rate that the nailers get from their employers.

THE roof of the Empire Plow Works, corner of Lacock and Darragh streets, Allegheny, caught fire from sparks yesterday afternoon about four o'clock. Word was sent to the Hope company without sounding the alarm, but the fire was extinguished before the engine arrived.

SINCE the Legislature has adjourned the police authorities of Harrisburg have commenced active hostilities against the keepers of houses of illfame, doubtless thinking that their inmates may become burdensome paupers if permitted to hold longer residence in the now well-ventilated city.

PATRICK O'CONNELL fell out of a skiff into the Monongahela river, opposite Braddock's, on Sunday, and was drowned. His body has not yet been recovered. The deceased had resided in a floating house near Temperanceville and had been at the house from Saturday evening until after breakfast on Sunday morning.

PITTSBURGH COUNCILS will hold a special meeting this afternoon, at two o'clock, for the purpose of electing a City Engineer. The meeting will be held in the Common Council Chamber, but it is probable that the Councils will assemble in their respective chambers and dispose of some old business before adjourning.

A SERIOUS ACCIDENT occurred last evening on Beaver avenue, Allegheny, to the female whose name we could not learn, attempted to stop a man who was riding past on horse-back, by catching the bridle reins. He was pulled violently to the ground, when, it is supposed, the horse's hoof struck his head, cutting a large gash. The injured man was carried to the office of a physician.

THE people riding on the Penn avenue cars are slow to understand that the conductors are allowed to make stops only at the crossings of alleys, and to make their arrangements accordingly. Yesterday a lady in attempting to jump off one of the cars, about the middle of a block, while the conveyance was going at the ordinary speed, was thrown violently to the ground, but fortunately not badly injured.

MRS. WEIS, the woman at East Liberty whose throat was so terribly cut on Friday night, is now expected to recover. The wounds were very severe, deemed enough in themselves to have caused death. On Sunday she tore away the bandages and stitches by which the wounds in her throat had been closed. Nevertheless the physicians dressed them with sufficient care and proper attention the patient is likely to recover.

THE card of J. R. Oxley, Esq., of Allegheny city, appears in to-day's paper. Mr. Oxley is willing to serve the people of this county in the office of Clerk of Courts, if the people in their judgment see fit to confirm in fact what is rather disparaging to say of any candidate seeking the position, but do say that Mr. Oxley is in every way worthy to fill the office. A gentleman of good social standing, was a good soldier, and always a sound Republican.

WILLIAM MOORE yesterday instituted an action for damages against Patrick Kenney. The plaintiff brings suit for recover for personal injuries sustained at the hands of Kenney. He alleges that the defendant attacked him at the mill of Graff, Byers & Co., on the 20th of March, and beat him with an iron bar, breaking both arms, his right leg, and severely injuring his back. A capias on Kenney was issued, and bail in two thousand five hundred dollars required.

A MAN named John Dugan, who was working in one of the new natural gas pipe connection in front of the Howard block, near Diamond alley, was seriously injured yesterday morning. One of the horses of the Passenger Railway making a misstep, stepped into the hole where John was working and trampled upon one of his legs. It was found to be badly bruised and somewhat lacerated, but not broken. He was removed to his home on Seventh street and will probably be deterred from work for some time.

THE mortal remains of Rev. P. McC. Morgan were removed from the residence of the parents yesterday afternoon, to the altar of St. Paul's Cathedral, where they laid in state last night. Probably five thousand persons visited the church, filing in columns past the corpse, and retreating by the side aisles of the capacious edifice. The body of the much esteemed pastor was very much emaciated, betokening serious sickness in life, but there was a calm, subdued, submissive and patient expression that rested upon his countenance that told his death was not one of regret, but full of the anticipation of joy and gladness of an eternal kingdom. A pall was laid out in the bright and gaudy vestments of a priest of the church, and in his close shut hands the sacred chalice, commemorative of the sacrament of the Blessed Eucharist. Flowers and dazzling lights added to the solemnity of the occasion. At ten o'clock the church doors were closed and some fifty students from St. Michael's College entered upon prayerful watch over the corpse by night. This morning at nine o'clock the Office, or prayer for the departed, will be read by the clergy of the diocese, all of whom have been summoned to participate in the last sad rites over the mortal remains of the deceased. At ten o'clock the funeral exercises will take place in the cathedral, which promise to prove of an unusually solemn and interesting character.

HOME TALENT.

A Fine Performance on a Grand Concert Piano.

Last evening we were so fortunate as to drop into the extensive and representative music house of our genial friend, Mr. J. Zweidinger, No. 136 Smithfield street, just as an improvised piano concert was going on, which was so exceedingly fine that we thought, on first impression, was by one or the other of our old favorites, Gottschalk, Thalberg or Heller, who had unexpectedly made an appearance and was discriminating by exclusiveness in favor of a very select company of our most accomplished musicians. It was the grand "Carnival du Venice" that first caught our ear, and by the marvelous force and beauty, the artistic, exciting and ravishingly sweet passages of harmony which made the improvised concert room resound in harmony and mellifluence of sound, we were sure that a master hand manipulated the ivory keys of the truly magnificent instrument, the tones of which could be heard echoing in full cadence against the solid stone walls of the new City Building, a full block away. It was quite an agreeable surprise to find that the young gentleman presiding at the key board was Mr. J. C. Zweidinger, Jr., son of the eminent music dealer, and a young Bohemian who is just entering into the walk of the fine arts as an amateur, with most brilliant promises for success and fame ahead of him. He has been a very close student of music from an almost tender infancy to full manhood, and, without being accused of any undue partiality for a native of Pittsburgh, we unhesitatingly say that he is as much the master of a piano as the great majority of those we have heard in grand concerts, and who have acquired great reputation as artists at home and abroad. Several other fine offerings of extremely difficult music were rendered by the skilful young performer, who was heartily applauded by all who enjoyed the improvised concert. While the manipulations were exquisitely grand—and we hope that the new claimant for favor will soon give public exhibition of his skill so that all our readers may pass judgment on his great attainments as a finished pianist—the enthusiastic plaudits of praise were divided, giving the magnificent piano on which he executed his musical gems, the credit of being the most powerful, sweetest toned and finest instrument ever exhibited in this city. It is immense in its proportions, much larger than any concert grand action piano ever brought to Pittsburgh. It has 7¼ octaves and is supplied with the neatest rosewood carved fluting. The tones of the instrument are remarkabby fine, a peculiarity conspicuous in all the manufactures of its makers, the celebrated Philadelphia firm of Albrecht, Hickes & Schmidt, whose piano for the sale of which Mr. Zweidinger is the agent in this city, are rapidly taking ground as the most superior, durable and satisfactory in the United States. We envy the luck of the wealthy man who will purchase this most superb instrument, but would be content if we could only be permitted to once and a while drink in its sweet music, especially if manipulated by such a clever artist as young Mr. Zweidinger.

Democrats and Republicans have now fairly entered upon the campaign, and the political difference between them is readily distinguished, but there is no difference with them in acknowledging that Urling, Follansbee & Co.'s, southwest corner of Wood street and Fifth avenue, is the place to find ready-made gentlemen's suits, which are up to the times, in style, quality, fashion and price.

THE COURTS.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

CRIMINAL COURT—JUDGE STOWE.

In the case of Michael Flaherty, on trial on an indictment for rape, the jury found a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick F. McAnnally was tried on a charge of assault and battery, Richard Perry prosecutor. The jury found a verdict of not guilty, and directed the prosecutor to pay the costs.

John P. McCord was tried on an indictment for aggravated assault and battery, J. S. Murray prosecutor. Jury out.

The case of the Commonwealth vs. Robert McGee, indicted for fornix et. cet., was next tried. The defendant was allowed, under the new law, to testify in his own behalf, but the jury found a verdict of guilty.

Jacob Marx was indicted for fraudulently altering a written instrument. The prosecutor did not have in Court the writing alleged to have been tampered with, nor was any evidence offered to show that that the paper had been changed. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and divided the costs between the parties.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs.
John Nicolaus (murder), Howell E. Jones,
John McGovern et al., Thomas Burnes,
James McFadden et al., John Frank,
Wm. J. Murphy, Michael Quinn,
Michael Madigan, Patrick McAnally,
John Criley et al., George Brown,
James Hastings, Martin Feely,
Mathew Ott et al., Ed. S. Haughawant.

COMMON PLEAS—JUDGE STERRETT & COLLIER.

In this court the ejectment suit of Little vs. Scott, et al. was continued throughout the week. The record by which it was proposed by the defense to show that plaintiff was estopped in this proceeding, the admission of which was under discussion at the time of adjournment Monday, was admitted in evidence by the court. The case is bristling with legal points of no interest to the general reader, but which will require several days to settle.

Trial List for To-day.

122. Little vs. Beamer et al.
123. Same vs. Caldwell et al.
176. Same vs. Parry.
65. McMillan vs. Pt. Wayne R. R. Co.
62. Brubach vs. Ennis.
70. McBroom vs. McBroom.
74. Dalley vs. Lipp.
211. Wray vs. McClelland.
173. Hamilton vs. Wilson.
204. Leukard vs. Rafferty.

DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE KIRKPATRICK.

In the case of Bloor vs. C. F. Klopfer et al., the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $307,35.

City of Allegheny vs. A. Marshall; action on municipal lien. Verdict for plaintiff for $782,29.

Robert F. Hunter vs. Nicholas Snyder. Action on note. Verdict for plaintiff for $157,43.

Mrs. Mary N. Rowley vs. Mrs. E. Miner. Action to recover for services rendered. On trial.

Trial List for To-day.

108. Gazzam, trustee, vs. McClarren.
164. Mackrell et al. vs. Cook et al.
168. Pennock, Ball & Co. vs. Thompson & Pettybone.
170. Acker et ux. vs. Lawson et ux.
172. Sutton vs. Allegheny and Butler Plank Road.
180. Kirkpatrick vs. Stevenson.
181. Lutz vs. Moore et al.
182. Crow et ux. vs. Steamer Fair Play.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT—JUDGE M'CANDLESS.

The case of the Government vs. Frost & Law was resumed all day. The evidence was closed at noon, when District Attorney Swoope addressed the jury for the Government. He was followed by R. B. Carnahan and Wm. Stewart—the latter gentleman being still speaking when Court adjourned.

CARING FOR THE STRANGER.

The Work at the Young Men's Home.

We laid before our readers yesterday the proposed plans for the extension of the work of this institution, in connection with its consolidation with the Bethel work.

A few items in regard to the work of the institution may be of interest to our readers.

This work divides itself into two entirely distinct departments,

1. The Young Men's Home, and
2. The Home for Homeless Men.

The first of these is a hotel and boarding house, for young men under Christian auspices, is fully self-supporting. The ordinary charge for board and lodging being at the rate of $5,00 per week, the aim being to do in the department of boarding house life, what the Peabody building is to the tenement house system—that is to supply a good article at a low rate of charge, and with moral surroundings. But in the case of the Young Men's Home the feature of religious life is superadded.

In the present Boarding department, there is accommodation for about sixty men, and these are now full.

During the month of March the sum of 1,102 25 was paid by boarders into the treasury, which indicates a healthy state of business.

The other department, the Home for Homeless Men, and which is kept entirely distinct, has also been a complete success, and supplies a much needed place, in the social economy of our City.

There is always flowing into these large centres, a stream of humanity, impecunious, somewhat demoralized, and if neglected, a festering sore upon the social system. Many of these can be reached, aided to employment, and restored to their proper place in society.

This is largely done by the Home for Homeless Men, and probably few of our readers are aware of the extent of this work, as thus carried on.

During the month of March, the statistics of the House show the following results:

No. of different persons admitted, 856; No. of meals given, 4,890; No. of lodgings given, 3,060; public religious services, 41; aggregate attendance on these services, 2,760; signers of the temperance pledge, 349; men assisted to employment, 70.

The institution in its quiet, practical way, has grappled with the great problem of amelioration of the social condition of the masses, and while it puts forth a modest claim, in regard to these labors—reformed lives—recuperated energies, a restored manhood, a true redemption in our ever enlarging number, show that the Iron City is awake to the true issues of its future prosperity, and does not propose to lag behind in the practical question pertaining to a true Christian social issue.

THE "BULL RUN" AFFAIR.

A Police Officer Charged with Perjury—He is Transferred from his post of Duty to Jail—Is it Persecution?

On Saturday evening last, about nine o'clock, a number of the habitues of the well-known "Bull Run" district, on the "Hill," made considerable disturbance, near the corner of Wylie avenue and High street. Officer Patrick Kennedy interfered, and arrested one of the principals, William, otherwise "Bull" White. Subsequently the officer takes White into custody than some six or eight of the fellow's comrades interfered, and rescued the prisoner, in which performance the officer was much abused. On Monday the officer made informations against the parties who had interfered, four of them were arrested and had a hearing before Mayor Blackmore yesterday afternoon with the following result; John Murphy was fined $25; James McCullough $25; John Hughes $5, the latter Alderman Brad ford, being discharge.

The sentences being announced, and the crowd dispersing, not a few were the exclamations of surprise at the leniency which had been displayed on the part of the Mayor, but not thus thought Murphy & Co. Late in the evening, between eight and nine o'clock, several members of the party proceeded to the office of Alderman Strain, where one of them made an information, charging officer Kennedy with perjury, alleging that certain of the statements to which he swore during the afternoon, were false and unfounded. Constable Hyer was at once entrusted with a warrant, and he proceeded to post 26, where the officer was on duty, and made him a prisoner. Taken at once before 'Squire Strain, he was summarily committed to jail for a future hearing, in default of $1,500, without, it is said, being allowed an opportunity to visit any of his friends for the purpose of raising the required security.

Of course suits against officers just now are considered *the* thing; perhaps there are good grounds for the charge; but the magistrate was right in the summary course which was pursued, and the officer *should* "be made an example of," but the whole transaction, from beginning to end, will bear investigation.

POLICE NOTES.

Brief Mention of Criminalities.

Yesterday before Alderman D. Smith, Charles S. Goodwin charged Catharine Vetral with disorderly conduct; Anthony Smith instituted proceedings against Roethelder, in order to compel the latter to discharge a debt which the said A. Smith held against him; Sarah Ann Buckleman who is just entering into the walk of the fine arts as an amateur, with most brilliant promises for success and fame ahead of him. He has been a very close student of music from an almost tender infancy to full manhood, and, without being accused of any undue partiality for a native of Pittsburgh, we unhesitatingly say that he is as much the master of a piano as the great majority of those we have heard in grand concerts, and who have acquired great reputation as artists at home and abroad. Several other fine offerings of extremely difficult music were rendered by the skilful young performer, who was heartily applauded by all who enjoyed the improvised concert. While the manipulations were exquisitely grand—and we hope that the new claimant for favor will soon give public exhibition of his skill so that all our readers may pass judgment on his great attainments as a finished pianist—the enthusiastic plaudits of praise were divided, giving the magnificent piano on which he executed his musical gems, the credit of being the most powerful, sweetest toned and finest instrument ever exhibited in this city. It is immense in its proportions, much larger than any concert grand action piano ever brought to Pittsburgh. It has 7¼ octaves and is supplied with the neatest rosewood carved fluting. The tones of the instrument are remarkabby fine, a peculiarity conspicuous in all the manufactures of its makers, the celebrated Philadelphia firm of Albrecht, Hickes & Schmidt, whose pianos for the sale of which Mr. Zweidinger is the agent in this city, are rapidly taking ground as the most superior, durable and satisfactory in the United States. We envy the luck of the wealthy man who will purchase this most superb instrument, but would be content if we could only be permitted to once and a while drink in its sweet music, especially if manipulated by such a clever artist as young Mr. Zweidinger.

Carriages, buggies, spring wagons, rockaways, carryalls, carts, wheelbarrows, &c., at our home wagon manufacturing establishment at 167, 169 and 171 Penn avenue.

THE SIEMEN PROCESS.

Crescent Steel Works—Prosperity of a Pittsburgh Firm.

Having heard that Messrs. Miller, Barr & Parkin had successfully tested, at their steel works, Seimen's plan of a regenerative furnace, as applied in the manufacture of steel, with highly satisfactory and economic results, we, with several other gentlemen, visited their establishment on Friday last, to see the new furnaces. We were aware that the firm had established a high reputation for the quality of their steel, but were, as yet, we supposed, able to produce less than any other of our steel works. It was, therefore, especially noteworthy and gratifying to discover that by means of their improved furnaces the firm are at once elevated from a comparatively small manufactory to a place among the first-class large producers of steel, and that this increased production is attained without the least prejudice to its quality, which is as fine as any in the country. During our visit we observed with what special care every particular bar of steel, after it has been wrought into the desired size, is subjected to a scrutinizing inspection, and if the slightest flaw or defect is found the condemned bar is sent back to be cast and forged over again before it is sold. By such circumspection as this the good name of their steel is sure to be perpetuated and their customers can depend upon receiving excellence. But we would speak further of the improvements which we went to inspect.

About the middle of February ground was broken for a second gas furnace, and on April 12th the gas was turned into the completed furnace. The work done in less than two months was about 700 cubic yards of excavation. 200 perches of rubble work, about 300,000 of bricks laid into complicated flues and arches, and the whole sustained and bound up by about 100 tons of plates and castings. The furnace works on Siemen's regenerative plan, which has heretofore worked so satisfactorily, and is capable of producing six tons per day of steel. The two gas furnaces of this firm are placed in a building of sixty by forty feet, and yet by proper arrangements twelve tons of steel per day are melted and handled in this confined space, with great ease, and without confusion.

The new addition gives this firm a producing capacity of eighteen tons per day of steel, and thus they rise in five years time from the position of the smallest house in the country, to the front rank of the largest establishments.

We are glad to add that the demand for their product fully equals the increase of their capacity, and judging by the past we may soon look for further developments, which will be fully up to the latest scientific and practical improvements.

Public Entertainments.

PITTSBURGH OPERA HOUSE.—A large and delighted audience witnessed, last evening, the performance by the Combs dramatic company, of the beautiful play of "Love's Sacrifice." Miss Jane Coombs sustained the character of *Margaret Elmore*,